THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 30th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

I.—POINTS OF ORDER.

(1) THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Yesterday, you remember that on a motion moved by the Government, an amendment was passed in spite of the fact that the Government strenuously opposed it. Therefore, the Government sustained a defeat. Under the spirit and terms of the Constitution, the Government cannot continue in office and must tender its resignation. I want the Chief Minister not to misunderstand me as I am not putting it on any personal ground. This thing may happen to one Government to-day and another Government to-morrow. We are an infant Republic and we have got to set up certain constitutional standards. You know, that in England there is no written Constitution, but still, the practice there has been that when the Government sustains defeat, within less than an hour or two, the Prime Minister tenders his resignation and then will either reshuffle the cabinet or make other arrangements or hand it over to another person who can form the Ministry. Things are done in that way in England. That is how the Prime Minister of England will act not under the terms of any written Constitution but under some constitutional practice, on which English democracy has developed. Sir, the framers of our Constitution reduced the practice into writing and if you refer to Article 164, sub-clause (2), you will find there that ' the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.' According to the constitutional practice developed in England from which the wording of our Constitution has been borrowed, we have to understand and interpret the language. Our Constitution was written somewhere in 1947 or 1948 and the English language and the English constitutional practice have not been changed since then and the one and only meaning that can be attached to that phrase is this, viz., when the Government sustains a defeat, it must tender its resignation and there is no other meaning attached to it. It is reduced to writing and it is part of the Constitution and it cannot be said as some papers seem to have reported that this is all a recommendation. The Hon. Chief Minister is reported to have stated—and I don't know whether it is correctly reported or not and I think even ' The Hindu ' has reported the proceedings and the Chief Minister's statement—that the motion which was carried yesterday was only a recommendation and that he did not attach much value to it. I submit it is not a correct report. The amendment does not say that it is a recommendation. Moreover, it is not a non-official resolution. An official

resolution was introduced by the Government that the Education policy of the Government may be taken into consideration. On that motion, an amendment was passed. Therefore, it is as good as an official resolution. The Hon. Chief Minister as well as the Government are bound by it. It is no longer a recommendation. It is a mandate. Immediate effect should be given to it. That is my understanding of the language of the amended resolution and the way in which the proceedings took place in this House yesterday. Whether it amounts to a recommendation or not and even assuming it is a recommendation, the Government strenuously opposed it and sustained a defeat. So there is no other meaning attached to it. According to the language and terms of Article 164, sub-clause (2), no other interpretation can be given except that having sustained defeat, it is incumbent upon the Government to resign. I once more say that this has nothing to do personally with either the Hon. Chief Minister or any Member of his Ministry. As I said before, whether we go to Andhra or remain here, all of us belong to one Indian Union and we have to set up some constitutional practices and conventions. Even after sustaining defeat, if they want to stick to office in the manner in which the Hon. Chief Minister is reported to have said, I submit we will be doing the wrong thing and we will not be setting up a correct precedent for the future generations to come. In the interests of good constitutional practice, Sir, I submit that my point of order is right and in order and so the proceedings of this House cannot take place now. That is my submission, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I am extremely grateful to hon. Member Sri Viswanatham for his very emphatic instructions with regard to how I should act as head of the Ministry in this Government. I am very grateful to him for his drawing my attention to parliamentary practice in England and to the terms of the Constitution. I respectfully submit to you, Sir, that it cannot be debated in the House. It must be left to the Government to consider its position in this regard. It is not a matter for debate in the House at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to allow a debate on this matter. Apart from that, this point of order has not arisen suddenly in the course of the proceedings to-day. Instead of springing a surprise on me like this, the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham could have told me beforehand of his intention to raise this point of order. No doubt, a point of order can be raised at any time. But this matter was discussed and the amendment carried yesterday. So, it is not as if any situation has arisen just now to give rise to a point of order. Mr. Viswanatham could have told me about this previously instead of taking me by surprise in the manner in which he has done now. This is not the parliamentary way of doing things."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I sent a note to you."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When and through whom?"

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think I sent that note through a peon."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, I never saw that note. That is why I say that I was taken by surprise when you raised the point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I very well remember I gave that note to the peon or somebody. I also told the Assistant Secretary. I am sorry the note has not reached you. I would never have raised it all on a sudden without telling you previously."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Assistant Secretary did not tell me. Probably the note may have been mislaid by somebody. Anyway, I was taken completely by surprise when Mr. Viswanatham raised the point of order. Now let us take up questions and answers."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What about my point order, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. Member expect me to give a ruling on this? The Speaker cannot give a ruling on a matter like this. If there is any authority stating that the Chair should give a ruling on a matter like this, let him bring it to my notice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, please go through Article 164, sub-caluse (2). It gives an answer to our problem."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot give a ruling on that issue. It is not for the Speaker to say whether, with reference to the proceedings that take place here, the Government is properly constituted or not. It is for the Government itself to judge. The Speaker has nothing to do with it. If the hon. Member wants, he can bring in a censure motion. But so far as the present point of order is concerned, the Speaker has nothing to do with it and cannot give a ruling."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Government did sustain a defeat yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not know how they take it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is not a question of how the Government take it. We must see how the Constitution takes it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member feels that the Government are not acting properly, let him bring in a censure motion. It is not for the Speaker to give a ruling as to how the Government should act or give advice to the Government as to what they should or should not do."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, we have a written Constitution and we are bound by it. I have made the position clear that the proceedings of this House cannot take place to-day. Further, I wish to submit that the privileges and rights of this House are in your hands and the Constitution is in your hands."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is true, but not in this case."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Sir, . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow any debate on this."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" It is not on the subject referred to by Mr. Viswanatham, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I respectfully submit that further speeches are out of order and it will develop into a debate and we shall be at a disadvantage."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" I am not going to talk on the point of order raised by Mr. Viswanatham."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If he is not going into the subject-matter, then it is all the more out of order."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Sir, what I wish to submit is this. You were good enough to say that whenever points of order are raised, the Hon. Speaker should have previous notice of the same. We would like to know . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let me explain the position. There are two kinds of points of order. There are things which arise suddenly in the course of the proceedings in the House. There are other points which relate to business transacted earlier as in the present case. The hon. Member who raised a point of order relating to an event which occurred yesterday, should have given previous notice of it to the Speaker. This is the practice in England. The relevant book is not here. I will bring it sometime later and read the portion relating to the practice to be followed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, as soon as I entered the Assembly building, I stepped into your room and handed that note to the duffadar."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He has not given that to me."

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Transfer of books to Andhra Legislature Library.

8-50 a.m. * 1245 *Q.*—SRI T. VISWANATHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of volumes which the Legislature Library possesses; and how many of such volumes are proposed to be transferred to the Andhra Legislature Library?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are about 35,000 volumes. The separation of all Telugu books and of the spare copies available in respect of other books and publications is in progress. It is not possible now to state the number of volumes that can be formed into a separate library and spared for the Andhra State."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Has there been a proposal to give the Andhra State only books which have two copies in the library and not other books?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"We have a plan of separation which is being worked and some reporters have been put on the job of earmarking the books. I am not in a position to say how many they are, what they are and all that."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"In view of the fact that the Madras Legislative Assembly has got the facility of borrowing similar books from the University Library and the Connemara Library, will the Chief Minister consider the question of giving the entire library in Madras to the Andhra Legislative Assembly and arrange to get books for themselves from the University and Connemara Libraries?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The valuable suggestion will be considered."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"May I know on what basis the Government propose to divide the library books?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"One or more copies of all the reference books wherever one or more copies are available, two sets of the Madras Assembly and Council debates from 1921 onwards, one copy of the daily proceedings of the House of Commons and Lords, one copy of the debates of the House of the People, Council of States and Constituent Assembly and the old Central Legislature, one copy of the debates of the other State Legislatures, one copy of the Administration Reports of the various departments of the State wherever available, one copy of the Acts of this State and the Central Government wherever available, four copies of May's Parliamentary Practice, two copies of Campion's Procedure and one or two copies of other books on procedure where two or more copies are available, one copy of the Journal of the Society of Clerks, one copy of Privilege Committee reports wherever duplicate copies are available, all Telugu books in the library, one copy of the proceedings of the Presiding Officers' Conference and one copy of other general books wherever duplicate copies are available are to be given to the Andhra Legislature."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ఈ విధంగానే మద్రాసు నగరంలోనున్న కన్నెమర లైబ్రరీలోని Oriental Manuscript Library లోని ఆంధ్రుల భాగముకు వచ్చేవన్ని ఆంధ్ర భాషలోవున్న పుస్తకాలు యిస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have already answered with reference to Mr. Krishna Rao's question."

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Irrigation in Srikakulam district.

*1246 Q.—Sri P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Srikakulam District Food Production Committee by a unanimous resolution on 3rd March 1953 requested the Government for immediate sanction of sufficient funds and staff to maintain normal irrigation and poduction in Srikakulam district; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) When the recommendation of the District Food Production Committee referred to in clause (a) was received, the policy of the Government was, not to take up any new irrigation schemes under the Intensive Cultivation Campaign. It was, therefore, considered that no action was called for in the matter. A list [a] of schemes of repairs and improvements to irrigation sources that were taken up in Srikakulam district prior to the advent of the policy referred to above is placed on the table of the House. Irrigation works are, however, being undertaken now under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for the implementation of which the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to be spent before 30th June 1953."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—" After the transfer of the major irrigation schemes from the Grow More Food Department to the regular Public Works Department, it is often stated by the Executive Engineer, Srikakulam, that there is no staff to look after irrigation sources. This has been brought to the notice of the Government many a time here and also by the ryots. May I know what action has been taken by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The hon. Member may put a clear question. I do not understand him."

Quality of rice sent from Udamalpet to Malabar.

*1247 Q.—Sri K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the two wagons (475 bags) of red raw rice received by the Mowancherry Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society in North Malabar on 21st May 1953, from Udamalpet (Coimbatore district), were found to be unfit for human consumption; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiries were made with the Assistant Entomologist of Coimbatore and the Collector of Malabar regarding the matter?

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1917–1920 infra.

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The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (*a*) A consignment of 475 bags of raw rice received by the Producers-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Mowancherry, from Udamalpet in Coimbatore district was of red variety. But the Assistant Entomologist who was consulted about the condition of the stock has not condemned it as being unfit for human consumption. He has advised that the stock should be cleaned before issuing it to the consumers.

" (*b*) Enquiries are being made in the matter."

Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Is it a fact that Rs. 49,395-6-1 was the loss the Mowancherry Producer-*cum*-Consumer Society had to incur due to the forcible allotment of the stock to them when they did not want it? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I do not have the figure here. With regard to the loss sustained by the concerned society, I do not think that any representation has been received regarding the extent of the loss."

Sri C. KANDASWAMI:—" How is it, Sir, that rice was sent from Udamalpet, which is a famine area? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" In Malabar, it was a scarcity period then and sufficient rice was not available for distribution there. Rice was rushed from wherever possible, even where there was only a small surplus, as immediate help was needed in Malabar."

Sri K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—" Is it not a fact that the rice allotted to this society and other societies in Malabar is the same which was sent to Coimbatore district a few months earlier from Malabar and is it not hard to thrust this useless stuff on the people of Malabar who have to depend entirely on the ration shops since the price of rice in the open market is beyond their reach? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" People are misled by the colour of the rice. It is of red variety and so it is said it is rotten and useless for human consumption. On the other hand we are advised that it has got good nutritive value and is good rice. Because it is red, people should not think it is useless and unfit for human consumption."

Sri C. H. KANARAN:—" This red rice was taken away from Malabar to other places in Tamilnad and after so many months, it is taken back to Malabar and the societies are asked to take it. Is it because that the people in other parts refuse to take it that it is sent back to be thrust on the people of Malabar? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I am not quite sure whether this consignment from Tamilnad was the consignment moved originally from Malabar to Tamilnad."

Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" The Hon. Minister was saying that due to the red colour of the rice people say it is

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bad but that it should not be treated as bad. But as one who has tasted and experienced the kanji prepared out of this rice, may I inform the Hon. the Minister that it becomes a gummy substance when it is put in water and boiled? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I do not have the advantage of having boiled the rice and used it. I shall try to have some experience of it. But this variety is popular in Andhra and I thought Malabar people, especially those following Mr. Nambiar's ideals, would like the red variety, especially from Andhra." (Laughter.)

SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE:—" Is it not a fact that apart from the colour of the rice it had deteriorated in quality due to the stock lying idle for long months in Malabar and then being taken to Coimbatore and other places and sent back to Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I agree that there was a certain amount of deterioration because of long storage. That is the inevitable result of controls and centralization, procurement and distribution. We would like to avoid it and that is why I stated that it had to be cleaned before issue for consumption by the public."

9 a.m. SRI S. N. SOMAYAJULU:—" பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான டன் அரிசி மலபாரில் சேமித்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதினால் தான் அவைகள் ரொம்பவும் கெட்டுப் போய் பிறகு பல்வேறு ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. இப்படி எதற்காக மலபாரில் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான டன் அரிசியை சேமித்து வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" மலபார் உணவு பற்றாக் குறை பிரதேசமானகையால் அனேகமாக மலபாரில் தான் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான டன்கள் அரிசி விநியோகம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அரிசி நிறைய அங்கே ஸ்டாக் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு ஸ்டாக் செய்வதற்கு தக்க வசதியாக கோடவுன்கள் இல்லாததால் தான் அவைகள் கெட்டுப் போய்விடுகின்றன."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, in view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister about the red rice being dangerous (interruption by the Hon. Finance Minister), would the Government please stop exporting the red rice from Andhra area? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, we would consider the very useful suggestion when the Andhra State is formed and consult the Andhra Government."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that people like me will like the red rice. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take it from me that the red rice, that is, the boiled rice without removing the bran was liked by Gandhiji as being the best for health? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, I am glad to take note of the information furnished by the hon. Member."

Panchayat Officers.

* 1248 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state how many of the present Panchayat Officers belong to Harijan community?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Two District Panchayat Officers and three Deputy Panchayat Officers belong to the Harijan community."

SRI A. RATHINAM:—"Sir, may I know how many Panchayat Officers are there in the State, what are their functions, whether any exemption is extended to the Harijan candidates in the matter of these appointments?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I require notice, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the recruitment is being done by the Indian Labour Board and in view of the fact that the communal Government Order is not observed for such recruitments, will the Government consider the desirability of leaving these recruitments to the Madras Public Service Commission which is expected to be above discrimination?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"There is no direct recruitment to the posts of District Panchayat Officers' category; there is only recruitment of Deputy Panchayat Officers and even that has been left to the Public Service Commission recently."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Sir, may I know the qualifications required for appointment as District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers respectively?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The minimum qualification for non-Harijans is Graduate, Sir. Some exemptions are made in regard to Harijans."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Sir, arising out of the reply given by the Hon. Minister for Co-operation, that there are two District Panchayat Officers and three Deputy Panchayat Officers belonging to the Harijan community, may I know whether he will take immediate steps to recruit more of Harijan candidates with suitable qualifications? There are a large number of graduates who are unemployed in the Harijan community. Would the Government take immediate steps to appoint these persons directly as District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, recruitment is made only when there are vacancies."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, may I know since what period has recruitment to these posts of District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers been left to the Public Service Commission?"

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, direct recruitment to the category of Deputy Panchayat Officers has been left to the Commission since one year. They have not so far called for applications, as there is no need for recruitment now."

SRI D. DASARATHAN :—" Sir, is it a fact that many of the candidates who had completed the Panchayat Officers' course at their own cost have not been provided with a job and will the Government be pleased to accommodate them with suitable other jobs? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It is a different question, Sir. That was answered already."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Sir, as seen from the reply of the Hon. Minister, the number of officers are negligible from the Harijan community. May I know the reasons for such discrimination against that community, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, these appointments were made long ago and not now."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are still following the communal Government Order in view of the Supreme Court decision? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" There is no communal G.O., Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Sir, what is the guiding factor for the Government for making appointments, the communal G.O. or efficiency of the Officers employed? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Qualifications and other capacities, Sir."

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMY :—" రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంలో ఇద్దరే ఇద్దరు జిల్లా పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసర్లు, ముగ్గురే ముగ్గురు డిప్యూటీ జిల్లా పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసర్లు, హరిజనులై ఉన్నారని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. B.A. M.A. లు పాస్ అయిన హరిజన యువకులు ఉద్యోగాలులేక అలమటేస్తున్నారు. అటువంటివారిని Communal G.O. ప్రకారం ఉద్యోగాలలో వేస్తారా? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, some seats are reserved for Harijans and they are recruited at present according to that policy."

Loans from Central Government for famine relief.

* 1249 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been made to the Government of India by the Madras Government for the grant of loans and subsidy to meet the expenses in connection with famine relief expenses; and

(*b*) if so, the amounts requested for and the relief measures for which the grants are proposed to be spent?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) Information regarding the assistance asked for and actually received to end of 1952–53 is given in the paper laid on the table of the House in answer to the Legislative Assembly Question No. 1724 by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar. For the first half of the current year, the Government of India have promised to give a grant equal to half the expenditure on gruel centres, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs, and a loan equal to half the cost of relief works, subject to the usual audit checks. Gruel centres and relief works are opened in the various parts of the State according to requirements, from time to time. The Government of India are also giving Ways and Means accommodation from month to month for meeting the requirements on account of the administration of the State as a whole, including famine expenditure. There is no question of earmarking this accommodation for particular relief measures."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—" Sir, there is no paper laid on the table of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, it was already laid on the table of the House in answer to question No. 1724. Hon. Members are in possession of it, I am sure."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI:—" Sir, may I know why this Government are withdrawing famine relief from Rayalaseema, that is, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts, even though the Central Government are giving half the grant? Will the Government see that this is not withdrawn and if it is withdrawn, may I know whether it is due to partition? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, the prevailing situation in the different areas is taken into account and famine relief is continued, discontinued or fresh famine work started according to the situation. It is not as if continuance of these relief works should be taken up or continued without reference to the situation."

Board Elementary School at Kunhimangalam, North Malabar.

* 1250 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any resolution passed at a public meeting in Kunhimangalam, Payyannoor Firka, North Malabar, on 24th April 1953 requesting the Government to take immediate steps to stop the proposed action of the Malabar District Board, in permanently closing the Board Elementary School at Kunhimangalam, and if so, what action the Government have taken in this matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" A resolution, dated 24th April 1953, passed at a public meeting in Kunhimangalam was received requesting the Government to dissuade the Malabar District Board from taking steps either for closing

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down or for amalgamating the Board Elementary School, Kunhimangalam, with the Mopla Elementary School. The President, District Board, Malabar, subsequently reported that the proposal to amalgamate the school with the Mopla Elementary School had been dropped. No further action was therefore considered necessary in the matter."

G.Os. No. 1253, *P.H., dated* 6*th April* 1949, *and No.* 1755, *Health, dated* 16*th May* 1950.

* 1251 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to place the copies of the G.Os. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, and No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, on the table of the Assembly?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, contains rules governing medical attendance and the levy of fees in Government Medical Institutions in the State as revised up to 6th April 1949. Several amendments have been made to the rules. The question of revising these rules has been taken up with the Director of Medical Services. The Government do not therefore consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing a copy of the above rules which are not up to date on the table of the House. A copy[a] of G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, is however placed on the table of the House."

9-10 a.m. SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Sir, a copy of G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, is placed on the table of the House. No copy of G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, is placed on the table of the House. When I addressed the Health Department for a copy of G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, they wrote to me that it could not be supplied to the public as it related to the hospital administration. I wanted that Government Order in connexion with my legislature work and even now the Government have not placed it on the table of the House. Will the Government supply me at least with a copy of the Government Order?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, that Government Order was only an executive order, not published for the information of the public. Therefore the hon. Member was not furnished with a copy of the same."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Are not the Members of this House entitled to get that Government Order?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already answered that question."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Sir, G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, says: 'This legislation will be of a comprehensive nature and will incorporate the provisions necessary to

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 1921 infra.

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enable a distinction to be drawn between " Civil servants " proper and " Industrial " Government employees and will also incorporate provisions setting right the other undesirable features in the existing labour legislation, e.g., the right of " Civil servants " to go on strike, the raising of political funds by associations of civil servants, etc. Pending enactment of the above legislation, the Government have decided that the recognition of the unions of hospital workers should be deferred.' Is it just, Sir? May we also know whether the Bill proposed in the Government Order was passed into law in the Parliament? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A separate question may be put to the Minister for Industries and Labour."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Sir, I am not going to ask the Minister for Industries of the Government of India. The Government of Madras have issued this G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, which says ' that the Government of India have recently introduced a Bill in the Parliament '. Here the Government of Madras want to deny certain rights to the hospital employees. Will the Government consider this? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I said the Minister for Industries and Labour in Madras may be asked about this matter."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, the Government Order refers to the administration of hospitals. I received some complaints against the hospital administration and we do not know whether the complaints are in conformity with the rules or not. Are we not eligible to know the orders passed by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I do not exactly understand what the hon. Member wants. I have already said that with regard to G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 16th April 1949, a number of amendments have been issued to the rules and that the question of revising the rules has been taken up by the Director of Medical Services. Therefore, Sir, no purpose will be served by placing a copy of the Government Order which is not up to date on the table of the House."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir. I gave notice of a short notice question No. 1303 relating to the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project. I now find it is added at the end of the list of questions. Sir, I am deprived of the right to put a supplementary question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Member has given it as a short notice question and the Speaker has in the exercise of his powers admitted it as an ordinary question. This is no point of order at all."

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New Government of Madras Loan.

* 1252 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the reasons why the Government announced the raising of a Rs. 25 lakhs' loan in each district and for what purpose it is intended?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" In a Press Conference held on the 17th June 1953, the Chief Minister indicated that the Madras Government would soon be floating an open-market loan for meeting the expenditure on capital works and that he expected the people of each district to subscribe about Rs. 25 lakhs on the average towards this loan. The Government have since announced the issue of an open-market loan of Rs. 500 lakhs for meeting the capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Works. Full details will be found in the Government's Notification No. 13 (L)WM-1/53, dated the 11th July 1953, published in an Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the same date. I am sure hon. Members are also aware of the results of the loan."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—" Sir, the money is allotted for the districts. What are the capital works that are taken up in the districts?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" It is not earmarked for each particular district. The State is taken as a whole. But, in the notification it has been stated that the loan is earmarked for the two States."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" Will the Government give us an assurance that all sanctioned capital works in the districts will be put through as the investors in the districts have generously responded to the Government loan?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Of course, that will be taken into consideration. As far as possible, the expectations of the people will be fulfilled."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" The Hon. Finance Minister has just now said that the State will be taken as a whole. But according to the notification, each district is allotted a certain amount of loan and it is also stated that the amount will be spent in the district concerned. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will utilize this amount subscribed by a district for the benefit of that district?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" In the notification there is absolutely no reference to the district as such and no such notification can be made as a matter of fact."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" What were the capital works which the Government had in mind when they floated this five-crore loan?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I would request the hon. Member to look into the budget memoranda."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" Is it a fact that the loan was intended only to reduce the minus balance of the Government and the talk of capital works is only just a propaganda? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" This insinuation is completely wrong. It is intended for meeting the capital expenditure of the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" And this question is propaganda, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Hon. Minister advised that I might look into the budget memoranda. Budget memoranda never supply these details. When a loan is proposed to be floated, I think a file will be started stating the moneys required for each work. I want those details."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" If he is interested, he may put a separate question and I will pass on the list of works. Even without a question, if he is interested, I will give him the information."

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is now 9-15 a.m. Now the Hon. Ministers will read the answers."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" As you are aware, Sir, a portion of the question time was taken away by the point of order raised by my hon. Friend Sri T. Viswanatham. So, I request you to kindly extend the question time to that extent at least."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will take it into consideration."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The whole House must take the consequence of all the points raised by any Member."

Justice Misra's report regarding Bellary taluk.

* 1253 *Q.*—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(*a*) a copy of Justice Misra's report on the inclusion of Bellary taluk in the Andhra State;

(*b*) the figures supplied to Justice Misra by the Government of Madras; and

(*c*) the views and memorandum presented to Justice Misra by the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda and the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi on behalf of the Madras Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) Sri Justice Misra submitted his report to the Government of India, who released it to the Press for publication. The report is available for sale to the public.

" (*b*) No figures were supplied to Sri Justice Misra by the Government of Madras.

" (*c*) The Madras Government did not express any views or present any memorandum to Sri Justice Misra.

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"Dr. Nagan Gouda and Sri Sankara Reddi met Sri Justice Misra in their free and personal capacities, not on behalf of this Government."

Issue of passports to foreign countries.

* 1254 *Q.*—Sri M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state why the Home Department take three or four months for issuing passports to go to foreign countries when they are duly recommended by the District Officer?

The Hon. Sri K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"The issue of passports is not delayed as alleged, in the Home Department. If applications duly recommended by Collectors or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, are found on scrutiny to be in order and are accompanied by the relevant documents passports are issued forthwith. In the case of applications, however, that are found to be defective in any respect, the defects have to be set right by correspondence either with the applicant or the authorities concerned, which necessarily takes time and sometimes consultations with other State Governments or India Government are necessary."

Tirupatur-Krishnagiri and Morappur-Hosur railway lines.

9-20 * 1255 *Q.*—Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon.
a.m. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any recommendation has been made by the State Government to the Union Ministry of Railways for the re-opening of the dismantled railway lines of Tirupatur-Krishnagiri and Morappur-Hosur in our State; and

(*b*) the nature of the reply received from the Railway Ministry?

The Hon. Dr. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) Ever since the dismantlement of the lines in 1941, the Government of Madras have been urging the Central Government to take up the work connected with the restoration of the lines as metre gauge lines (instead of narrow gauge lines). An alternative proposal of linking Salem with Bangalore via Dharmapuri and Hosur by a metre gauge line is also under the consideration of this Government. After a decision is arrived at in the matter, the Government of India will again be addressed.

"(*b*) Does not arise."

Travelling allowance to some teachers for work connected with the general elections.

* 1256 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Question No. 152 given on 25th November 1952 whether it has since come to notice that teachers of some schools in Malabar,

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e.g., Ganapathi High School, Kozhikode, have not yet been paid travelling allowance in connexion with their work in the general elections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir; so far as the teachers of the Ganapathi High School, Kozhikode, are concerned, they have all since been paid travelling allowance in connexion with the election duties they discharged during the last general elections and no claims are pending settlement. As regards the teachers of other aided schools in the district, their pending claims have all been settled except in the case of 37 teachers involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 178-4-0. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 80-8-0 is pending disbursement for want of the correct addresses of 19 claimants. The bills relating to the remaining 18 claimants involving an amount of Rs. 97-12-0 have been forwarded to the District Educational Officers of Central Malabar and North Malabar for scrutiny and passing them and on receipt of the bills from the District Educational Officers, arrangements will be made to disburse the amount as early as possible to the persons concerned."

Alleged detention of one Krishnan Nair at Kozhikode.

* 1257 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any complaint or representation from one Krishnan Nair of Kozhikode alleging that he has been detained illegally in the Government Mental Hospital for Lunatics, Kuthiravattam, Malabar; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I believe, Sir, a similar question was asked the other day. Anyway, I am reading the answer, as it had been prepared long ago.

" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) He was in the Mental Hospital from 14th February 1953 to 4th March 1953 under observation. The hospital authorities reported he was sane. The man's behaviour in the lock-up was so violent and disorderly that the Police thought it safe to remove him to the Mental Hospital. The Police are searching his antecedents and security proceedings are reported to be pending now before Court."

Members of Legislatures as visitors of jails.

* 1258 *Q.*—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether G.O. Ms. No. 102, Home, dated 9th January 1953 modified G.O. Ms. No. 2080, Home, dated 10th June 1952, and thereby disallows members of the Madras and Central Legislatures from being non-official or special visitors to sub-jails and, if so, why?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. The Government feel that it may not be desirable to concentrate all honorary functions on members of the Legislature who by reason of that very position can do a great deal of good without being appointed visitors. It may be desirable to confer honorary positions on others also. Those who are interested in jails and prisoners apart from individual or party interest will certainly be preferred whether they are members of the Legislature or not."

Dispute between employers and employees in Stoneware Pipe, Tiruvallur.

* 1259 *Q.*—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the existence of a dispute between the employers and employees of the Stoneware Pipe, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district, was brought to the notice of the Labour Commissioner; and

(*b*) whether any conciliation was attempted and with what results?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) The dispute was brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Labour in February 1953.

" (*b*) Yes, the report of the conciliation officer is under consideration of Government."

Reserved forest areas in Anantapur.

* 1260 *Q.*—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps are taken to increase plantation in reserved areas in Anantapur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Work is in progress for concentrated regeneration of an area of 600 acres under the Soil Conservation Scheme. " Neem " and " Kamala " species are also being raised on a plantation scale. During the rainy season, an area of 13,200 acres is expected to be sown with seeds broadcast by the forest subordinates."

Tannery industry in the State.

* 1261 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any Committee was appointed to enquire into the conditions of the Tannery Industry in the State;

(*b*) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(*c*) whether the report will be placed on the table of the House?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) Yes, Sir,

" (c) The report is being printed and will be made available to public. Copies of the report will be placed in the Library of the Madras Legislature Secretariat for reference by Members."

Assignment of banjar lands in Ongole taluk.

*1262 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH (on behalf of Sri Pragada Kotaiah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of banjar lands in Thimmasamudram village, Ongole taluk, Guntur district, taken over from the Venkatagiri zamindar;

(b) whether it is a fact that survey numbers

	ACS.
546–2	159·92
547–1	130·31
547–2	5·34
549–1	15·35
549–2	0·49
Total	311·41

of banjar land taken over from the Venkatagiri zamindar are now in the possession of landlords Sri Ronda Subba Reddi and 32 others;

(c) whether the Government are in receipt of a representation, dated 18th June 1952, from the landless poor of Thimmasamudram and Pandillapalli, requesting them to assign the abovesaid land to them since they were actually cultivating the land for the last five years; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No Banjar lands in Thimmasamudram village, Ongole taluk, Guntur district, have been taken over from the Venkatagiri Zamindar.

" (b) The lands are not banjar lands but revenue sale lands purchased by and in possession of Sri Ronda Subba Reddi, K. Venkatarayudu and others.

" (c) & (d) The Collector of Guntur has reported that a representation, dated 14th June 1952, signed by some villagers of Pandillapalli and Thimmasamudram addressed to the Manager, Venkatagiri estate, was received in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Pellur, and that action is being taken on it."

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Powers of Government over doctors employed in Local Fund dispensaries.

* 1263 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what powers and functions the Government exercise in respect of Local Fund dispensaries and hospitals in connexion with the appointments and transfers of doctors, grants of subsidies to hospitals and general control?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—

Appointments and Transfers.

"Under the rules, the District Medical Officer, has to be consulted by the district board before any private medical practitioner is appointed as Local Fund Medical Officer. In the case of a Government Medical Officer lent for service, the District Board can make the appointment in consultation with the Director of Medical Services. The Government have power to grant exemption in the case of private medical practitioners from the prescribed age-limit for appointment as medical officers under Local Boards.

"Transfer of Medical officers can be done only in consultation with the District Medical Officer or the Director of Medical Services, as the case may be.

Grants and subsidies.

"The Government are now paying the following grants to Local Fund and Municipal hospitals and dispensaries:—

(1) Percentage contribution towards the salaries of medical officers employed in the institutions opened before 9th March 1915 as under—

	Government Medical officers lent to local bodies.	Assistant Surgeons under Local Board and Municipal Service.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons under Local Board and Municipal Service.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(*a*) Local Fund medical institutions ..	15	22½	10
(*b*) Municipal medical institutions ..	10	17½	5

(2) Half the maintenance cost of medical institutions opened between 9th March 1915 and 17th April 1928.

(3) Building and equipment grants for medical institutions up to a maximum of half of the cost on works approved by Government.

(4) The Government meet the expenditure on the pay and allowances of Government Medical officers in all taluk headquarters institutions."

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Vaivaka-Korukollu irrigation project in Krishna district.

* 1264 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Vaivaka-Korukollu irrigation scheme in Krishna district has been dropped; if so, for what reasons; and

(*b*) whether any representation was made by the ryots of Vaivaka, Korukollu, etc., villages to Government regarding the above scheme, if so, when and what action was taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) The proposal has been dropped, as the ayacut area which is low in level is surrounded on three sides by drains and is liable to submersion to varying depths throughout the irrigation season and to a depth of over one foot for long and continuous periods.

" (*b*) A representation was made by the ryots on 30th March 1953. A copy of the petition was forwarded to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) I for disposal in view of the decision referred to in the answer to clause (*a*)."

Revenue assessment in the estates taken over by the Government.

* 1265 *Q.*—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it was the intention of the Government while the Zamindari Abolition Act was passed, to bring down the Land revenue assessment in respect of the lands in estates to the level of the rates prevailing in the ryotwari lands in the neighbourhood;

(*b*) why the ryotwari rates were not fixed for the lands in the zamindari areas consequent on the abolition of zamins; and

(*c*) why varam rates in the zamin areas consequent on the abolition of zamins have been fixed with reference to the highest rates prevailing in the district instead of the rate prevailing in the neighbourhood?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The ryotwari rates can be introduced in the estates taken over under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, only after they have been surveyed and settled according to ryotwari principles, and this work will take a number of years to be completed, approximately 8 to 10.

" (*c*) The Government have recently ordered that, in the estate areas in this State taken over under the Abolition Act, in which rent was payable wholly in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash, the land revenue payable for any land under section 23 of the Act shall, where it exceeds the assessment at

the highest ryotwari rate of the taluk in which the estates are situated for the same class of land, be limited to the assessment at that rate."

Major Panchayats in the State.

* 1266 *Q.*—SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number of major panchayats in the State whose income is (i) more than Rs. 75,000 and (ii) more than Rs. 1,00,000?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The number of panchayats, the income of each of which is more than rupees lakh per annum is seventeen while that of panchayats with an income exceeding Rs. 75,000, but not exceeding rupees one lakh, is twenty-one."

*Kondotti Producers-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Malabar.*

* 1267 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 25th April 1953, from certain members of the Kondotti Producers-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Malabar, touching the failure of the Registrar to take steps to hold elections to the Board of Directors of the Society; and, if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" Yes, Sir. The memorandum was transferred to the Collector of Malabar for necessary action. The Collector has reported that three members of the Society whose nominations were rejected filed a Civil Suit in District Munsif's Court, Manjeri, and that the Court issued a permanent injunction restraining the Returning Officer from holding the elections. The suit stands posted to 7th August 1953."

Nellore Headquarters Hospital.

9-30 a.m. * 1268 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that, in Nellore Headquarters Hospital, a large percentage of in-patients including surgical cases are made to lie on the floor, and if so, what arrangements are made to provide additional accommodation and additional beds, to meet the growing demand for hospital treatment in Nellore; and

(*b*) whether the sanctioned strength of nursing staff on duty, and nursing orderlies on duty, employed in Government hospitals are dependent on the sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals concerned or whether it is dependent on the actual number of in-patients to be served; and the number of beds or the number of in-patients each nurse or each nursing orderly should while on duty attend to, for the State and for the Nellore Headquarters Hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(a) The sanctioned bed strength of the District Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, is 120. The in-patients admitted are in excess of this number. One hundred and forty-eight in-patients are provided with cots and the remaining patients have to lie down on the floor. The patients who cannot be provided with cots, are provided with mats, carpets, pillows and other bed linen. All important and major surgical cases are provided with cots. But only some of the minor and less important surgical cases are kept on the floor. Additional accommodation is necessary but in the present financial stringency, the Government are not in a position to find funds for costruction of buildings to meet the demand in this and other cases. The Government have, however, accepted the offers of two private gentlemen to construct a ward of 10 beds for children and a general ward of 12 beds respectively in the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore. After these two wards come into use, the bed strength will be increased.

"(b) The nursing staff and the nursing orderlies now employed in the Government Headquarters hospitals in the districts including the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, are based on the sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals at the rate of one nurse for every 8 beds, and one nursing orderly for every 8 beds, as the actual number of in-patients admitted is always fluctuating."

Edayakkal bund in Karimba, Walluvanad taluk.

* 1269 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation that the bund at Edayakkal in Karimba amsam in Walluvanad, Malabar, is damaged and the ryots are not benefited to any extent by that bund; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that water-cess is being collected from the agriculturists of that area even though they are not benefited?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not constructed any bund at Edayakkal, Walluvanad taluk, but a weir has been built by the Public Works Department in 1951 across the Machanthodu in the neighbourhood. It is presumed that the question refers to this weir.

"During 1952-53, the ryots concerned failed to fix the shutters on the anicut body wall at the proper time so as to conserve the flow in the stream, but no damage was caused thereby to the anicut body wall.

"No water cess has been so far collected from the ryots in the area.

"The Government have not received any representation on the subject."

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District Handloom Boards.

* 1270 *Q.*—Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri S. Narayanappa is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

Sri S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) under what rules the District Handloom Boards are formed;

(*b*) how many members there are in each board; and

(*c*) whether there are any representatives on behalf of the independent weavers and on behalf of the consumers?

The Hon. Dr. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) District Handloom Boards have been constituted with reference to the recommendation of the Madras Handloom Committee in resolution 4 of its resolutions passed at its first meeting held on 30th June 1950.

"(*b*) About 10 members.

"(*c*) There are two members on each Board representing weavers outside the Co-operative fold. There are no members on the Board specifically nominated to represent consumers."

Dokiparru Middle School, Krishna district.

* 1271 *Q.*—Sri G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the villagers of Dokiparru of Krishna district represented to the Government to raise the status of the present Middle School to that of a High School, this year; and

(*b*) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The proposal was deferred."

The Murai system under the Willingdon Reservoir, South Arcot.

* 1272 *Q.*—Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the *Murai* system under the Willingdon Reservoir ayacut in Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, was adopted this fasli year earlier than usual in spite of the persistent demand of the public for postponing it by at least a month?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI:—"In view of the low storage position in the reservoir and the need to conserve the water and utilize it to the best advantage of the ayacut, *murai* was introduced under the reservoir in November 1952 and again from 16th January 1953 during the fasli year 1362. There was no request from the public for the postponement of *murai* for a month or so."

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Vijayavada Government Hospital.

* 1273 *Q.*—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposals for extending the Government Hospital at Vijayavada; and

(*b*) if so, the nature and details of the proposals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) There are no proposals for extending the Government Hospital, Vijayavada, except the construction of a maternity ward of 8 beds donated by the Guild of Service, Vijayavada Divisional Committee whose offer was accepted by the Government in December 1951.

" (*b*) The question does not arise."

Opening of a maternity centre at Cuddalore.

* 1274 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the Municipal Office, Cuddalore, South Arcot district, demanding subsidy for opening a maternity centre at Brookspet; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Brookspet, Cuddalore Municipality during 1953–54."

Irrigation schemes in Nellore district.

* 1275 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stages at which the following irrigation schemes stand in Nellore district, viz., (1) Madamanur supply channel, (2) Nakkala kalva, (3) Kolanakuduru, (4) Allur swamp drainage channel and (5) Kotha kalva leading to Pallipad, Nidimusali and Muthuparthipalam villages?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (1) The question of improvements to the Madamanur tank supply channel is being examined by the local officers.

(2) The scheme has been dropped.

(3) The work relating to the improvement of supplies to the Kolanakuduru tank has been completed.

(4) The scheme has been deferred.

(5) A proposal for removing the accumulation of sand in the Kudithipalem channel or Kothakalva and for providing wind belt along both sides of the channel is being examined by the local officers."

Implementation of the industrial award given to bus workers.

* 1276 *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the industrial award given to drivers, conductors, etc., working in buses and lorries was implemented; and

(*b*) if not, for what reasons?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The award of the Industrial Tribunal constituted for the motor transport industry was implemented in full by some employers and in part by others. A large number failed to implement the awards on grounds of financial inability."

Alleged lawlessness in Idur and Madarajagudur in Nellore taluk.

* 1277 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government was invited to conditions obtaining in Idur and Madarajagudur in Nellore taluk, where a small group of ryots levy arbitrary fines, collect illegal exactions by forced sale of movable property and inflict corporal punishment on the landless poor; and

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any and what steps to put an end to such a state of affairs not only in the two villages in (*a*) but also in many other villages and taluks where agricultural serfdom prevails as mentioned in paragraph 251 on page 77 of the first report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Enquiries made after the question put by the hon. Member show the allegations are baseless and that conditions such as mentioned in clause (*a*) do not obtain in Idur and Madarajagudur villages.

" The recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee that all traces of agricultural serfdom or forced labour of any kind should be removed by legislation, as well as the other recommendations of the Committee are under examination."

Implementation of the Five-year Plan in the Madras and Andhra States.

* 1278 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the amount that the Central Government is going to allot to this State for implementing the Five-Year Plan;

(*b*) how is the State Government going to divide it between Andhra State and the Residuary State;

(*c*) how the plan is going to benefit the Nellore district; and

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(*d*) whether there are any new schemes of irrigation, roads, hospitals, railway lines, schools, etc., in the Andhra area included in the plan?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) In the first two years of the Plan, viz., 1951–52 and 1952–53 the Government of India have rendered assistance to the extent of about Rs. 16 crores mostly by way of loans and to some extent as grants. The extent of the Government of India's further assistance to this Government cannot be forecast.

" (*b*) The schemes in the Plan will continue in the areas where they are located, subject to such revision as the Governments in position may make. There can be no previous division on the basis of anticipated assistance.

" (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 786 (answered on 21st July 1953) by Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy, M.L.A.

" (*d*) A new and big irrigation scheme relating to the Krishna river has been included in the Plan. Its scope has not however been finalised."

Murthuza Memorial College, Tiruchirappalli.

* 1279 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether representations have been made to the Government regarding the inadequacy of accommodation for the Murthuza Memorial College at Tiruchirappalli; and

(*b*) what action has been taken?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) There is no College but only a High School by that name and the Director of Public Instruction is examining the question of providing additional accommodation for the school."

Representations to officers by members of the Assembly.

* 1280 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued instructions to all their officers that they may receive representations from members of the Legislative Assembly about the public needs in their constituencies, and that any action to be taken on such representations should be at the sole discretion of the officers concerned; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will place a copy of such instructions on the Table of this House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) If the Member refers to the instructions issued by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2432, Public (Elections), dated 13th October 1952, a copy[a] is placed on the Table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 1921–1922 infra.

It will be seen that Government have *not* laid down that the action to be taken on these representations is to be at the sole discretion of the officers concerned. The instruction is that orders should be passed with absolute regard to the merits of each case."

Electric power extension to Uravakonda.

* 1281 *Q.*—Sri S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation was received regarding the electricity extension scheme to be taken from Konakondla Panchayat to Uravakonda (via) Vajrakarur;

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken and whether any orders have been passed; and

(*c*) how much amount worth of materials is stocked at Guntakal for the electricity extension scheme from Guntakal to Uravakonda?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (*b*) The matter is under consideration.

" (*c*) The materials stocked at Guntakal are intended for all electricity extension schemes either sanctioned or to be sanctioned in Bellary and Anantapur districts in the vicinity of Guntakal including Guntakal-Uravakonda extensions. It is not, therefore, possible to state the value of materials intended for the Guntakal-Uravakonda extension scheme alone."

Roads and irrigation works in Narasaraopet division, Guntur.

* 1282 *Q.*—Sri P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many investigation parties have been at work in the Narasaraopet Revenue Division of Guntur district since 1948;

(*b*) how many road and irrigation works have been investigated;

(*c*) how many have been taken up for execution and completed; and

(*d*) what was the total cost of those works?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) Special investigations staff consisting of one subdivision has been at work since 1948 for investigating irrigation works. The regular Highways Department staff was investigating road works.

" (*b*) 103 road works and 7 irrigation schemes.

" (*c*) 67 road works and one irrigation scheme.

"(*d*) The total cost of works referred to in clause (*c*) is Rs. 9,17,745."

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Surcharge amount on mill cloth.

* 1283 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA (on behalf of Sri S. Narayanappa): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) how much amount was allotted by the Central Government to this State out of the surcharge amount on mill cloth towards the relief of handloom weavers in this State;

(*b*) whether the Government have requested the Central Government to allot more funds and what the reply of the Central Government, if any, was;

(*c*) whether the Government have any proposals under which the present grievances of the weavers will be redressed; and if so, what those proposals are;

(*d*) how much amount has been allotted for each such proposal;

(*e*) whether the Government have consulted any non-official weavers' organizations before such new proposals were prepared;

(*f*) if so, what those non-official organizations were and what their suggestions were; and

(*g*) whether any arrangements have been made for immediate relief to the weavers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) No allotment has yet been made by the Government of India to State Governments from the proceeds of the Cess on mill-made cloth. It is, however, estimated that it may be about Rs. 1·25 crores.

" (*b*) Does not arise.

" (*c*) & (*d*) Certain schemes for utilisation of the Cess Fund have been formulated and forwarded to the Government of India for their approval. These schemes when executed are likely to redress some of the grievances of the weavers. It is not in public interest to disclose the details of the schemes at this stage.

" (*e*) & (*f*) The Madras Handloom Committee and the High Power Handloom Committee and persons like Sri Pragada Kotaiah, M.L.A., and Sri M. S. A. Majid were consulted. Some suggestions were also received from District Handloom Boards, some Handloom Associations, etc., but these suggestions were more or less covered by the proposals the Government have already drawn up.

" (*g*) The Weavers Relief Scheme already introduced in July 1952 has been extended up to the end of December 1953."

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Post of Loans Tahsildar in Siddhout taluk.

9-40 a.m. * 1284 *Q.*—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the post of the Tahsildar for Loans in Siddhout taluk was abolished and if so, the date on which it was abolished;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that within a very short time after abolition it was again restored;

(*c*) if so, the reasons for the same;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that it was abolished again within a short time; and

(*e*) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The answer [a] is placed on the Table of the House."

Sea erosion at Badagara, North Malabar.

* 1285 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have any information regarding the sea erosion during the heavy rains in the first week of July 1953 into Badagara Fishermen's area, North Malabar and, if so, the extent of the damage suffered and the steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress in the area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Yes The Collector of Malabar has reported that in Badagara the sea advanced for about a furlong eroding a considerable portion of the foreshore land, uprooting nearly 100 coconut trees and causing damage to the fish-curing yard and that 11 huts have also collapsed. The Collector has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 245 to those affected people."

Floods in Malabar.

* 1286 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any report from the Collector of Malabar regarding the widespread destruction of houses and properties owing to the heavy rain and flood that occurred recently in Malabar; and

(*b*) what measures Government propose to take to give relief to those who have lost their houses and livelihood?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) The Government have received a preliminary report from the Collector. This report is not a full account of the damage caused by the floods as communications have been cut off by the floods and interior places are inaccessible.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 1922 infra.

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"(b) The Collector of Malabar has already sanctioned monetary assistance to the people affected for the reconstruction or repair of their damaged houses."

Floods in Malabar.

* 1287 Q.—Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government to relieve the people of Malabar against the havoc created by the floods in that district?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Collector of Malabar has sanctioned monetary relief for the reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed by the floods in the Malabar district."

Floods in Malabar.

* 1288 Q.—Sri M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Malabar has submitted any report about the recent flood damages in the district of Malabar and, if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) whether the Collector has undertaken any relief measures and if so, what they are; and

(c) how many houses collapsed and what is the total extent of the damage done?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(a) Yes. A preliminary report has been received from the Collector of Malabar. As the report is not a complete one, it will not serve any useful purpose to place a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

"(b) The Collector has sanctioned monetary relief for the reconstruction of damaged or destroyed houses, wherever necessary.

"(c) From the report received so far, 476 houses have been either damaged or destroyed by the floods. Full details have not yet been received as communications were cut off and interior places are inaccessible."

Arrests at Dalmiapuram on 15th July 1953.

* 1289 Q.—Sri A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many were arrsted in Dalmiapuram on 15th July 1953 in connexion with the stopping of trains;

(b) how many were shot dead on that day by the police;

(c) how many were injured by the police; and

(*d*) under what class is Mr. M. Karunanidhi, one of the arrested leaders on 15th July 1953 at Dalmiapuram, placed in the Tiruchirappalli jail?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) The reports received by Government show that thirty-six persons were arrested on 15th July 1953.

" (*b*) Two persons are reported to have lost their lives as a result of the opening of fire by the police.

" (*c*) Sixteen persons (excluding police officers) are reported to have been injured. The Government have no information as to how many of these sixteen persons were injured as a result of the action taken by the police to disperse the crowd.

" (*d*) According to a telephonic enquiry made, the prisoner was placed in 'C' class. The Magistrate who convicted the prisoner had no powers to recommend classifying the prisioner 'A' or 'B' and no representation was made at that time. The question is treated as a representation and Government have ordered the prisoner to be put in 'B' class."

*Producers-*cum*-Consumer Societies in Malabar.*

* 1290 *Q.*—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there have been numerous cases of misappropriation of large sums of money in the several Producers-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar;

(*b*) how such cases of misappropriation were dealt with and what has been the total amount detected to have been lost so far; and

(*c*) what steps the Government propose to take to improve the working of these societies in future?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) The attention of the Member is invited to the answer furnished to the question (unstarred) No. 49 (82) answered on 16th July 1953."

Subsidy for cottage industries.

* 1291 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many societies for the development of Cottage Industries have been subsidised by the State Government during the years 1951–52, and 1952–53 and the amount of grant or subsidy paid each year; and

(*b*) how many of them are managed by the Harijans and the subsidy granted to them last year?

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"(b) The Collector of Malabar has already sanctioned monetary assistance to the people affected for the reconstruction or repair of their damaged houses."

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(*b*) how many of them are managed by the Harijans and the subsidy granted to them last year?

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) In the year 1951–52, 68 Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies received subsidies totalling Rs. 37,705. During 1952–53, 40 such societies were granted a total subsidy of rupees 22,483.

" (b) Six Societies are mostly managed by Harijans. During last year, i.e., 1952–53, an amount of Rs. 1,896 was granted as subsidy to them."

Recruitment of School Assistants by the Public Service Commission.

* 1292 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Public Service Commission invited applications for recruitment as School Assistants in Government Schools in March 1951, and if so, how many applicants offered themselves for the said posts; and

(b) how many were interviewed and how many of them were selected and appointed?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes. 333 (three hundred and thirty-three).

" (b) The recruitment was postponed."

Lignite Mines at Neyveli, South Arcot.

* 1293 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total expenditure so far met by the State Government to the quarrying project at the Neyveli Lignite mines at South Arcot district; and

(b) what is the expenditure met by the Government in the pilot project for open cut operation in an open area 500 × 500?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The total approximate expenditure met by the State Government up to April 1953 on the Quarrying Project is Rs. 33,47,245.

" (b) The expenditure met up to 10th May 1953 on the pilot project for open cut operation is Rs. 6,37,468."

* 1294 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" I do not want to put the question, Sir."

September examinations for pupil teachers.

* 1295 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government propose to conduct September Examinations for the pupil teachers failing in March Examinations in the teachers' training institutions?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Proposals have been called for from the Director of Public Instruction."

Alleged beating of Sri P. Lakshmi Reddi in Nellore Police lock-up.

* 1296 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Sri Ponnamalle Lakshmi Reddy, an agricultural labourer of Indukurpet, Nellore taluk, was arrested on 23rd October 1952 and taken to and severely beaten in the Nellore Police lock-up resulting in fracture of chest bones;

(*b*) whether the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore and the Medical Officer, Nellore investigated the case of beating administered by the Police when the person referred to in (*a*) was in custody; and

(*c*) what action the Government have taken (1) to punish the Policemen concerned, (2) to prevent a recurrence of man-handling of persons in Police lock-up; and (3) to provide compensation to the person who is rendered a cripple for life?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) Sri P. Lakshmi Reddy was found in a drunken state on 23rd October 1952 near the Municipal park, Nellore, and was therefore arrested. He was kept in the Police lock-up that night.

" He was convicted on the charge of drunkenness, and was sent to the special sub-jail, Nellore on 25th October 1952. He then complained to the Superintendent of the sub-jail that he had been beaten by the Police. The complaint was referred to the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore, The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nellore, conducted a preliminary enquiry into the complaint. The Resident Medical Officer, Nellore, who visited the sub-jail, examined P. Lakshmi Reddi and sent him to the hospital for X-ray examination. The X-ray examination showed that P. Lakshmi Reddy had been badly assaulted resulting in fracture of one of the smaller ribs. A *prima facie* case of torture having been made out the Sub-divisional Magistrate conducted an enquiry under Police Standing Orders.

" The inquiry showed that the injury to the rib was caused while Sri Lakshmi Reddy was in Police custody while the other minor injuries could have been caused to Lakshmi Reddy when he fell down while in a drunken state. The evidence available was insufficient to institute criminal proceedings but the Government took a serious view of it and have ordered that all the persons responsible should be proceeded against departmentally. The matter is pending.

" Quite a number of cases specially from the Andhra district having come to notice wherein there is room for thinking that

persons in custody were being roughly treated, the Government have directed the Inspector-General of Police to warn and issue instructions to the District Police drawing their attention once again to their duties and what is expected of them.

"It is fortunately *not* true that Sri P. Lakshmi Reddy was rendered a cripple on account of the injury sustained by him."

Restoration of Kothacheruvu tank in Gopavaram village, Badvel taluk.

* 1297 *Q.*—Sri V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government investigated the restoration of the breached tank, Kothacheruvu of Bhumireddipalli of Gopavaram village in Badvel taluk of Cuddapah district;

(*b*) if so, when the Government propose to take up the work for execution; and

(*c*) what is the estimated cost of the work?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) The work was not taken up for execution due to the revised policy of Government not to take up new works for execution under the Tank Improvement Scheme. The scheme has not been included in the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for 1952–53 for which the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs utilisable up to 30th June 1953. The question of inclusion of the scheme in the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for 1953–54 will be considered by Government.

"(*c*) Rs. 12,000."

Rain-making experiments.

* 1298 *Q.*—Mr. SPEAKER:—"Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any rain-making experiments have been conducted under the Government's auspices or encouragement?

The Hon. Dr. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"No experiments on artificial rain-making have been conducted under the auspices of this Government."

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Construction of weir across Sengal odai, Andimadam firka, Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 1299 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received recently, mahazars from the public for the construction of a weir across Sengal odai near Koovathur, Andimadam firka, Udayarpalayam taluk; and

(*b*) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) A proposal for the construction of an anicut across the Sengal odai just below the culvert in the Andimadam-Jayankondan road and the excavation of a supply channel to feed the maximum number of tanks is under examination by local Public Works Department Officers."

Inclusion of the Thiyya community among backward classes.

* 1300 *Q.*—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the various measures undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the backward classes in this State are applicable to Thiyya community in the four taluks of Palghat, Ponnani, Walluvanad and Ernad in the Malabar district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Yes Sir.

" The hon. Member is also referred to the statement laid on the table of the House with reference to question No. 663 answered on the 18th instant."

Price of procured paddy in Guntur district.

* 1301 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" Sri Pragada Kotaiah is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the prices paid for procured paddy of both the first sort and second sort, under the ' levy order ' and the prices fixed for their sale in the fair price depots in the Guntur district and whether any steps are being taken to make rice available at fair prices in fair price depots?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" The Government have fixed the procurement prices for paddy under the levy scheme in Guntur district at Rs. 9–14–6 per maund for first sort and Rs. 9–6–3 per maund for second sort.

" Paddy is not usually issued through fair price shops, but only rice. With effect from 28th June 1953, the Government have reduced and refixed the wholesale pool prices for rice to be issued through fair price shops throughout the State including the Guntur district at Rs. 19–12–0 per maund for first sort and Rs. 15–4–0 per maund for second sort. Based

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on these rates, the Government have ordered that the retail price to the consumer should be round about As. 14–6 per Madras measure for first sort and As. 11–6 per Madras measure for second sort, as far as possible. These prices have been fixed on a 'no profit no loss' basis taking into account the cost of rice obtained and supplied to this State by the Government of India from different sources, and they are the minimum possible. Steps will be taken to open fair price shops in Guntur district during the ensuing lean months in the district and to issue rice as well as other grains through them."

Arrest of two Members of the House of People at Madras on 14th July 1953.

* 1302 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Messrs. S. Guruswami and V. Veeraswami (Members of House of People) were arrested at Madras on 14th July 1953 outside the compound of the Madras Legislative Assembly;

(*b*) if so, whether Mr. V. Veeraswami was released four hours later; and

(*c*) the reasons for the arrest of the two and the release of one?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) Sri S. Guruswami was arrested at Madras on 14th July 1953 outside the compound of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Wallajah Road. Sri Guruswami was arrested for leading a procession on the Wallajah Road near the Legislative Assembly premises in contravention of the prohibitory orders issued under section 41 of the City Police Act prohibiting processions and demonstrations in the area round the Legislative Assembly buildings, notified in the orders.

" As regards Sri Veeraswami, Government had received information that Sri Veeraswami, M.P., would be going to the Assembly premises and raise some protest against the Education policy. Instructions had therefore been issued that he should be allowed free access to the Assembly. It, however, turned out subsequently that Sri Veeraswami was mixed up with the group of persons who were taken to the Vepery Police Station for identification and interrogation. As soon as the identity of Sri Veeraswami became known to the local officer-in-charge, he informed him that he was not under arrest; this was hardly ten or fifteen minutes after these persons had got into the Police van at Wallajah Road. Sri Veeraswami, however, insisted upon being taken to the office of the Commissioner along with the other persons who had been arrested but arrangements were made in the office of the Commissioner of Police to take him to the house where he was staying while in Madras."

Retrenchment among the staff working under the Machkund Project.

* 1303 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any retrenchment is proposed to be effected in the staff working in the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project; and

(*b*) the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Visit of the Moral Rearmament delegation to Madras.

9-50 a.m. * 1304 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government gave any facilities to the Moral Rearmament delegation led by Dr. Buchman during their visit to Madras and, if so, what were the facilities so given; and

(*b*) whether such facilities were given free of cost?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (*a*) Members of the Moral Rearmament delegation were given transport on contract terms, i.e., eight annas per bus mile subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per day, during their stay in the Madras City. They were allowed to stay in the Legislators' Hostel on payment of Rs. 3 per head per day and were also permitted to use the Rajaji Hall for two days on payment of the prescribed charge of Rs. 65 per day.

" (*b*) I may assure hon. Members that I have taken as much as possible from the delegation."

Repairs to bridges at Yerravaram and Annavaram, East Godavari district.

* 1305 *Q.*—SRI N. V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the bridges which were washed away on account of the cyclone in the year 1949 at Yerravaram and Annavaram (East Godavari district) on Great Northern Trunk Road and the cement slope at Veeralankapalli between Rajahmundry and Gokavaram have not yet been taken up for repairs even though three years have elapsed;

(*b*) whether the Government received any representations and photos of the breaches in these bridges showing the difficulties felt by the bus and lorry operators as well as the public in crossing these bridges; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take urgent steps for the early reconstruction of the above bridges?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) The work of reconstructing the bridge at Annavaram is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly, if not, already completed. The estimate for reconstructing the bridge at Yerravaram has been sanctioned and that for the remodelling the road dam across the Veeralankapalli Vagu is under preparation. Both works are being taken up this year.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) Steps have been taken for the reconstruction of the bridges referred to in clause (*a*)."

Corruption among Government servants.

* 1306 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM (on behalf of Sri C. V. K. Rao): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Government servants tried for corruption from April to December 1952;

(*b*) how many were Gazetted Officers; and

(*c*) how many were found guilty and what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) One hundred and ninety-three.

" (*b*) Forty-three.

" (*c*) Fifty-one were found guilty; and action against them was as follows :—

Dismissed	16
Removed	11
Discharged	8
Compulsorily retired	9
Increment stopped	1
Reduced	2
Reverted	1
Censured	2
Warned	1

" Let these answers not be misunderstood. We have thousands of Government servants in our State and these figures need not give the impression that a large percentage of our people are corrupt."

Krishna-Pennar Project subdivision.

* 1307 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any subdivision like Krishna-Pennar Project subdivision still in existence; and

(*b*) if so, what is its strength and what are its duties and how much amount is being spent every month on this subdivision?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) Two divisions consisting of ten officers and also subordinate staff have been sanctioned temporarily to attend to the investigation of the Nandikonda canal and Pulichintala dam, remodelling of the Kurnool–Cuddapah canal, and reinvestigation of Pennar dam, etc., agreed upon at the instance of the Planning Commission, and for the completion of work relating to the investigation of the Siddeswaram dam, Krishna–Pennar canals, pick-up barrage on the Pennar, the Gandikonda Project, etc.

" The monthly expenditure on the staff is about Rs. 25,000."

I.—POINTS OF ORDER—*cont.*

(1) THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—" Questions are over. The House will remember that Sri T. Viswanatham raised a point of order, and I told the House that he did not give notice of it. Sri Swayamprakasam then wanted to know whether it was necessary to give previous notice to the Speaker of any point of order. I told the House that the point of order in question related to an event which had occurred in the House earlier, and that therefore previous notice should be given. There need not be notice for points of order which arise unexpectedly in the course of the debate. I wish to quote to the hon. Member, Mr. Swayamprakasam, what Mr. Michael Macdonagh says in his book entitled ' Speaker of the House ', on this subject. In the chapter on ' Speaker's Responsibilities ', he says—

> ' It is the custom for Members to give the Speaker private notice of questions on points of order, unless, of course, such as arise unexpectedly in debate.'

Mr. Michael Macdonagh is an authority on this subject."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, some questions have not been answered. I sent a short notice question. That question may be answered now."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I am sorry, I have left out some questions. I hope the House will not misunderstand me. We will take up questions again."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, I wish to add that no Speaker could possibly have dealt with points of order better than what you have been doing. With great respect, I may say that you are much more lenient than the rules required the Speaker to be."

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*cont.*

STARRED QUESTIONS—*cont.*

Gundlakamma Minor Irrigation Project, Ongole taluk.

* 1308 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the results of the investigation of Gundlakamma Minor Irrigation Project in Ongole taluk of Guntur district; and

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(b) the estimated cost of the project and the acreage that it can irrigate?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) No scheme known as 'Gundlakamma *Minor Irrigation* Project' in Ongole taluk, Guntur district, has been investigated. A scheme for utilizing the waters of the Gundlakamma was however investigated but was deferred as the same area and additional areas may possibly be irrigated under a canal from the Nandikonda dam in the event of a part of the Madras share of the Krishna waters being utilized through that proposed dam.

" (b) The original scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 180 lakhs for works only for the irrigation of 28,500 acres."

Staff of the Madras Electricity System.

* 1309 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present strength of the staff of the Madras Electricity System at the Mount Road Office;

(b) how many were working there before the Electricity System was taken over by the State Government; and

(c) how many Harijans are working at present in the Electricity System in the cadre of Officers, Engineers, clerks, fitters, and mechanics, peons and coolies?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) The present strength of the Madras Electricity system is 3,331.

" (b) 1,224.

" (c) Engineers	Nil.
Other Officers	Nil.
Clerks	27
Fitters and Mechanics	51
Peons and Coolies	283"

Reservoir in the Papaghni at Mundlavaripalley village, Kadiri taluk.

* 1310 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA (on behalf of Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the villagers of Thavalam in Kadiri taluk for the construction of a reservoir across Papaghni river near Chandrayanaswami Gudy in Mundlavaripalley village in Kadiri taluk; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) No representation has been received recently from the villagers of the Thavalam for the construction of a reservoir across the Papaghni river. The scheme has however been investigated and plans and estimate are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation)."

Bridges over Vethuvaikal running in Chidambaram taluk.

* 1311 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received representations from the public of Chidambaram taluk and Udayarpalayam taluk for the construction of a bridge near Kandamangalam and another near Nattaramangalam across Vethuvaikal running in Chidambaram taluk; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) Representations have been received for the construction of a bridge over the Vettuvaikal near Kandamangalam. No representation has been received for a bridge at Nattaramangalam. Both the works are included in the Five-Year Plan of Post War Road Development. They will be taken up for execution by the District Board in due course."

Dredgers, bulldozers and cranes with the Public Works Department.

* 1312 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public Works Department lend or allow the use of any dredgers, bull-dozers, and cranes for excavating silted up tanks and rivers, for deepening canals and reservoirs and for removing earth to far off places; and if so, how many of them and in what divisions; and

(b) how many dredgers, bull-dozers and cranes are now in active service in the Public Works Department and if so on what works they are employed now?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) Heavy tools and plant in the Public Works Department may be lent on hire to other departments, or private parties or contractors for hire on other works (other than Government works), when not in use during the off season. But dredgers, bull-dozers and cranes are not lent for use, or used, on excavation of silted up tanks, rivers, etc.

" (b) The information required is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the information will be incommensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved."

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Anicut across the Pennar at Vakamada, Siddhout taluk.

* 1313 *Q.*—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a petition from the ayacutdars under the Vogur-Vakamada Project for the construction of an anicut across river Pennar at the project site near Vakamada in Sidhout taluk of Cuddapah district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that they represented orally to the Hon. Minister and the Chief Engineer that they would contribute some amount per acre;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer was requested to provide them with a rough estimate for the same so that they might be able to know what they would have to pay; and

(*d*) if so, what action has been taken regarding the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(*d*) It was found on examination that under the physical conditions existing at the site of the offtake of the Vogur Vakamada channel the construction of a dam across the Pennar as suggested was out of the question. Hence the matter was not pursued further."

Stay of some Hon. Ministers at Ootacamund.

* 1314 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 10 a.m.

(*a*) whether the Government or some of the Hon. Ministers went to Ootacamund for summer halt this year;

(*b*) the duration of their stay at the hill stations; and

(*c*) whether the office staff under the respective Ministers also had a shift to and fro along with them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"(*a*) The Government did not move to the hills during the summer this year. But seven Ministers visited Ootacamund during the period, two on private business and the remaining five in connexion with their official duties.

"(*b*) The duration of their stay is as follows:—

Minister (Health)—from 4th to 5th June 1953.

Minister (Public Works)—from 14th to 23rd May 1953.

Minister (Industries and Labour)—from 17th to 24th May 1953 and from 2nd to 10th June 1953.

Minister (Agriculture)—from 12th to 17th May 1953.

Minister (Land Revenue)—from 19th to 25th May 1953.

Minister (Accommodation Control)—from 8th to 10th May 1953.

Minister (Rural Welfare)—from 20th to 23rd May 1953.

"(c) Some of the members of the personal staff accompanied the Ministers except the Minister for Accommodation Control who did not take any member of his personal staff for the trip."

Supply of yarn to handloom weavers.

* 1315 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member Sri Pragada Kotaiah who gave notice of the question is not in his place. So, the question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI P. KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the steps taken by the Government to make available adequate quantities of 40s spun out of Indian cotton to the handloom industry; and

(*b*) the number of bales of 40s yarn required for monthly consumption of the handloom industry in this State and the number of bales actually supplied in a month on an average during the last six months?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) This Government requested the Government of India that all Indian Cotton suitable for spinning 40s count yarn may be reserved for making yarn intended for handlooms and that composite mills should not be allowed to use such yarn in their weaving sections.

"(*b*) Particulars regarding the monthly requirements of 40s yarn alone for the handloom industry are not available. Based on the demands and allotments, the requirements of handlooms under the count group 36s to 44s come to 5,035 bales of 400 lb. each per month. The number of bales actually delivered in a month on an average during the last six months is 1,130 bales in this group."

Work-charged establishments.

* 1316 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposal to make permanent the services of the work-charged establishments;

(*b*) whether the work-charged establishments are granted the concessions given to N.G.Os.; and

(*c*) whether the Roller drivers, cleaners and maistries are given any house-rent allowance?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (*a*) Such of the posts in the work-charged establishments as are required continuously for the normal working of the departments have been provincialized and retained on a regular basis with the same rights and privileges as regular establishment under the Government. Some of the provincialized posts are permanent and some temporary as is the case in any service.

Proposals for the provincialization of work-charged establishments in the Highways Department have been deferred as the numbers and categories of posts may undergo changes when the Andhra State is separated.

"(b) The educational concessions granted to the children of the N.G.Os. are applicable to the children of the work-charged employees who are in receipt of regular monthly scales of pay or fixed monthly rates of pay. Children of other employees, viz., casual workers, daily-paid staff and workers paid on all-in-wage rates are not eligible for the concession as their wages are generally in accordance with current market rates. A proposal to extend to the work-charged establishment the medical concessions granted to the N.G.Os. and their families is under consideration.

"(c) Maistries in the Public Works Department whose services have been provincialized are eligible for House Rent Allowance, if they are employed in a place included among the places to which the scheme of House Rent Allowance to Government employees has been extended. Roller drivers and cleaners in the Highways Department are also given House Rent Allowance. Maistries in the Highways Department are not eligible for the allowance as their services have not been provincialized. The pay of the non-provincialized work-charged establishment is fixed at market rates which include an element of House Rent Allowance also."

Construction of the Thekkil bridge, Kasaragod taluk.

* 1317 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Thekkil Bridge across the Payaswami river in Kasargod taluk, South Kanara district, was sanctioned;

(*b*) the amount sanctioned;

(*c*) whether the sanctioned amount was increased later for any reason;

(*d*) if so, how much and for what reasons; and

(*e*) at what stage the work is at present?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(*a*) February 1948.

"(*b*) Rs. 5·50 lakhs.

"(*c*) Yes.

"(*d*) By Rs. 4·60 lakhs for the following reasons:—

(1) Modifications in foundations on the basis of actual borings;

(2) Increase in the schedule of rates for 1948–49 over the rates for 1947–48;

(3) Increase in the cost of cement and steel; and

(4) adoption of local rates for special kinds of work for which labour had to be imported from outside.

" (e) The work is in progress and is expected to be completed before the end of 1953."

Assignment of Romperu lands in Guntur district.

* 1318 *Q.*—MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member, Sri Pragada Kotaiah, who gave notice of the question is not in his place. So the question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI P. KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Special Deputy Collector for assignment of Romperu lands in Guntur district;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the policy adopted by him in assigning the lands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The Special Deputy Collector joined duty on 23rd May 1953.

" (c) The Special Deputy Collector is not empowered to assign land. The assignment will be done by the Collector after the Government pass orders on the report of the Committee appointed to go into the question of assigning these lands."

Fair price shops in Mangalore.

* 1319 *Q.*—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the public of Mangalore regarding fair price ration shops;

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Government;

(c) what price has been fixed per mura of rice and retail price per seer; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for seizure of rice from landlords; and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) (i) The rice content of the ration in the informally rationed area of Hosdrug sub-taluk was increased from 6 to 7 ounces with effect from 7th June 1953.

(ii) The rice content of the ration in the ex-statutorily rationed areas of the district, namely, Mangalore, Udipi and Kasargod, was raised from 4 to 7 ounces with effect from 7th June 1953.

(iii) Fair price shops have been opened in the rural areas of the district wherever necessary and two ounces of rice plus eight ounces of wheat and/or millets are being issued with effect from 28th June 1953.

" (c) The Government have not fixed separate prices per mura or seer of rice. They have fixed pool prices at Rs. 19–12–0 and Rs. 15–4–0 per imperial maund for first and second sort rice respectively. Based on the pool prices, the retail prices will be about Re. 0–14–6 per Madras measure for first sort rice and Re. 0–11–6 per Madras measure for second sort rice.

" (d) The Collector of South Kanara has already been instructed to requisition paddy from the hoarders under the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952."

Gruel centres for pitloom weavers in Pazhampalakode, Palghat taluk.

* 1320 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum or resolution from Pazhampalakode, Palghat, Malabar, pitloom weavers requesting for the opening of gruel centres, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Two memoranda were received—one by the Government and another by the Collector of Malabar—from the pitloom weavers of Pazhampalakode in Palghat taluk, for the opening of a gruel centre there. But, nothing could be done in the matter as Pazhampalakode of Palghat taluk is neither a municipality nor a major panchayat coming within the scope of the scheme for opening special gruel centres for weavers."

Gruel centres for pitloom weavers in Puthucode, Palghat taluk.

* 1321 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the unemployed pitloom weavers in Puthucode village, Palghat, Malabar, the amount distributed for each family; and

(b) whether the Government have received any request from the Puthucode weavers through the Collector of Malabar or any other source to open gruel centres, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) A sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for the relief of weavers in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district. The entire sum of Rs. 900 was disbursed among the distressed weavers in Puthucode at the rate of Rs. 2–5–0 per family.

" (b) Yes. But no gruel centre for weavers could be opened in Puthucode as it is not within a municipality or a major panchayat. The policy of the Government is to open special gruel centres for weavers only in big urban weaving centres."

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Tour of the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries in Southern districts.

* 1322 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state in connexion with the recent visit of the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries, Hon. Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar, to the scarcity areas of the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, etc.—

(*a*) whether he undertook this tour at the request of the State Government; and

(*b*) whether he forwarded any report to the State Government after the conclusion of his tour?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) The answer is in the negative."

Pay of village munsifs.

* 1323 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any difference in the rates of pay of the village munsifs of the Government villages and the zamin villages taken over by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, the reason for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) Yes. The scales of pay of a village munsif are as shown below:—

Ryotwari areas.—Rs. 17 per mensem in most cases, with a dearness allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.

Estate villages taken over by Government.—Rs. 11 per mensem (minimum) in most cases with a dearness allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.

" (*b*) The village officers in estates taken over under the Abolition Act are still being paid at the lower scales of pay applicable to village officers in proprietary areas. A proposal to refix their salaries at the rates at which the bulk of the village officers in the ryotwari areas in the district are paid is under the consideration of Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Questions are over."

III.—PRIVILEGE MOTIONS.

(1) EDITORIAL IN " THE INDIAN EXPRESS ", DATED THE 30TH JULY 1953.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member, Sri P. Rangasami Reddiar, has written a letter to me giving notice of a privilege motion, which reads as follows:—

' I beg to bring to your notice the above editorial (editorial of the *Indian Express*, morning edition, dated the 30th July 1953), particularly the lines.—

" But another amendment that the scheme be stayed and referred to an expert committee, *was somehow allowed to be voted on* and was actually passed by a narrow majority."

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The above sentence, particularly the *italicized* words constitute a grave reflection on the decision of the Chair and amounts to bringing the Hon'ble Speaker and the dignity of the Chair into contempt.

The succeeding sentence, particularly the words characterizing *the discussion as having taken place in a confused atmosphere* amounts to a grave reflection on the deliberations of the entire House and constitutes an attempt to bring the House into contempt.

I, therefore, propose to move that the above two questions concerning the arrogant presumptions and reckless editorial of the *Indian Express* be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Motion.

"Having considered carefully the editorial of the *Indian Express*, morning edition, dated 30th July 1953, and being convinced that it contains statements tending to bring into contempt the office of the Hon. Speaker, the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House and also the dignity of the House and, therefore, of the rights and privileges of the entire people of the State, this Assembly resolves to invoke the prerogative of this Assembly by referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges." '

In such cases, I must inform the House of the principle followed in England which was laid down as late as 1701. The following extract from May's Parliamentary Practice gives the resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1701:—

'In 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any books or libels reflecting on the proceedings of the House, is a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House, and indignities offered to their House by words spoken or writings published reflecting on its character or proceedings have been constantly punished by both the Lords and the Commons upon the principle that such acts tend to obstruct the Houses in the performance of their functions by diminishing the respect due to them.

Reflections upon Members, the particular individuals not being named or otherwise indicated, are equivalent to reflections on the House.'

"In this connexion, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that in 1938 the 'Daily Mail' Reporter said something and the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee which reported as follows:— 10-10 a.m.

'Your Committee are of opinion that it is not consistent with the dignity of the House that penal proceedings for breach or privilege should be taken in the case of every defamatory statement which, strictly, may constitute a contempt of Parliament. Whilst recognizing that it is the duty of Parliament to intervene in the case of attacks which may tend to undermine public confidence in and support of the institution of Parliament itself, your Committee think it important that, on the one hand, the law of Parliamentary privilege should not be administered in a way which would fetter or discourage the free expression of opinion or criticisms, however prejudiced or exaggerated such opinions or criticisms may be, and that, on the other hand, the process of Parliamentary investigation should not be used in a way which would give importance to irresponsible statements.'

I may state that hon. Member Sri Viswanatham has also brought to my notice the comments made in some Telugu paper. I advised him not to take serious notice of these things. As was stated by the Hon. the Chief Minister, I have been a little lenient. But I may tell the hon. Members that I know when to be lenient and when to be strict. (Laughter.) Sometimes, I am lenient, because most of the Members are new and it is not possible for them to know the Parliamentary Procedure and Rules. It will take them some time to do so. Once a new Member in the House of Commons asked the Clerk of the House how to learn the rules. The Clerk

replied, 'Break the rules and the Speaker is there to correct you'. (Laughter.) As far as I am concerned, I do not want to boast myself, but I want to say that I have closely studied May's Parliamentary Practice and other books on Parliamentary Procedure and Practice. Still, I am having some confusion in some matters. Similarly, the Editors may be new people and it is not possible for all of them to know the privileges of the Legislature and Parliamentary Procedure and Rules. I hope it is better if the hon. Members leave the matter to me. I will write a letter and admonish him, instead of referring the matter to the Privileges Committee. I think the House will agree with my suggestion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I think the purpose will be served by your writing a letter of admonition."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Sir, . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri T. Viswanatham has agreed with my suggestion on behalf of the Praja-Socialist Party. I hope the hon. Member is also agreeing with me."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words. It is my painful duty to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to another sentence contained in the editorial of the *Indian Express* about which I have already complained and it is this: 'On the contrary a large number of Members were so pre-occupied with the impending division of the State that they could not apply their minds to the problem before them with the requisite sense of reality.' I wish to know whether this amounts to *bona fide* criticism of the deliberations of this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member leave all these things to me and let him kindly accept my suggestion."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Yes, Sir, I agree."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Thank you."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"The admonition must be published in the papers, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Sir, I accept your suggestion to write a letter of admonition. I want to make certain observations with regard to that. Admonition would be quite sufficient for this reason . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us not prolong the discussion. I have already indicated the action that I am going to take."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the word 'admonition' is being repeated by Members. I don't think that word was used by you, Sir. I think you said that you will write a letter."

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" Yes, I will first write a letter. If he is recalcitrant and does not withdraw, I must admonish him, whoever he may be."

Sri V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Sir, . . ."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The matter is over. Let us not prolong the discussion on this subject."

Point of Information re strike in the Simpson Group of Industries.

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, on a point of information. I think to-day is the last day of this session. You will remember that I gave notice of a short notice question with regard to the strike in the Simpson Group of industries. The Hon. Minister for Industries promised to give a reply, but we have not yet known anything about it. Though the workers have decided to withdraw the strike, the management refuses to take them back to duty. May I know what action the Government propose to take? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I must repeat what I said previously. The hon. Member could have told this in my chamber instead of taking us by surprise."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I did not want to trouble you, Sir."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It is not a question of troubling me. We should follow some Parliamentary Procedure and Practice."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry the Minister for Industries is not here. So far as my information goes, everything is going on smoothly and I do not think there is any such difficulty as is referred to by the leader of the Communist party."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" A number of arrests have taken place."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Arrests have nothing to do with the work in the shop."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" But, the work is not proceeding."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It is most unparliamentary if conversation goes on like this."

I.—POINTS OF ORDER—*cont.*

(2) THE CONTINUANCE OF THE MODIFIED ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SCHEME.

Sri T. NAGI REDDI :—" On a point of information, I would like to say . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi was not here this morning when Mr. Viswanatham raised the point. I have already told him . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" It is not about that point, Sir. My point is entirely different. We passed a resolution yesterday requesting the Government to stay the elementary education scheme and appoint an expert committee to go into the question. I want to know whether the Government have sent instructions to the Education Department to suspend the scheme immediately and whether the Government have taken up steps to form the committee of non-officials and officials. We will be leaving this place to-day as to-day is the last day of this session. That is why we are anxious to know whether the Government will immediately implement the decision that has been taken in the Assembly yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER:—" To-day is the last day and I do not want to be strict. Mr. Nagi Reddi could have told me previously about his intention to raise this point on the floor of the House, instead of taking people by surprise. Moreover it is not a point of order."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Sir, I expected the Government to make a statement on this question to-day regarding the steps that they propose to take to implement the decision taken by the House yesterday. As they have not come forward with a statement, I had to raise this point and seek information through you, Sir. I want at least an assurance from the Government that they will immediately take steps to implement the resolution that was passed yesterday."

10-20 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, after hearing Mr. Nagi Reddi, I feel really a point of order has arisen. The fact is yesterday we passed a resolution. The hon. Member tells me that the word 'recommendation' was not at all there. But 'The Hindu' has put it so. The report is that 'on such consideration, the House recommends . . .' and so on. I do not know what the official documents show. If it is a fact it was a recommendation, the fact remains that the Government strongly opposed it. So, the House having accepted a particular decision, the Government must follow it up. The very object of that decision is that immediate orders should be passed staying the scheme. But the Chief Minister is reported to have stated that it is only a recommendation. Therefore, a point of order has arisen."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Let me hear Mr. Kalyanasundaram."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" The amendment that was carried and the motion that was passed were mandatory, and not recommendatory."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" If it is mandatory, you may bring in a motion of no confidence later."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister takes it in that light. If we had intended to do so we would have done it, but the scope of the motion was to reject the modified scheme of education. For that purpose an expert committee was demanded and that was the scope of the amendment which was passed with the consent of the various parties. It is not the desire of any party to move the other motion. All the parties were agreed on one thing that the present scheme must be modified with regard to certain details. The motion had been passed and the Government are bound by it. My suggestion is that the Government should carry it out and I request the Speaker to treat the Hon. Chief Minister's statement also as amounting to contempt. You have just now disposed of a contempt case in respect of the 'Indian Express'. The Hon. Chief Minister has also brought the proceedings of this House into contempt by saying that it is recommendatory."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Sir, I want to make a submission."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I cannot allow the hon. Member. The Chief Minister . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Sir, apparently—I hope I am not misjudging—there is a keen desire to create a certain amount of uncertainty and confusion. The Government will give due consideration to the views expressed in the House. Reorganization of elementary schools in the State has proceeded apace in accordance with the modified scheme and it will be most undesirable at this stage to interrupt and disturb the working of the schools in the middle of the school year. The Government have already assured the Opposition that an expert committee will be appointed in due course to appraise the results and make its considered recommendations."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, a question of privilege has arisen."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The Chair should be given some time to consider these things."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" From the statement made by the Chief Minister just now I see that they will 'consider'. There is nothing for them but to accept the verdict of this House. If the Hon. Chief Minister is of the opinion that the recommendatory verdict or vote of the House was to make a plaint to him to consider the case, he is mistaken. It was not as if we came with a plaint to him. The Assembly considered the pros and cons of the whole matter and gave a decision. And it is not open to the Government to say that they will consider. This raises a question of privilege and the Government are bound to accept the decision and implement it as early as possible. There is no question of further consideration."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" With due deference, Sir, I think that points of ' privilege ' have been raised more often than necessary. There can be no question of privilege motion here. The Government have stated their present mind in the matter. If any question arises it is a question of confidence and not privilege of the House."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I must say that the question is a very important one whether there is the question of confidence or no confidence in it. Yesterday we passed a resolution without considering the question of confidence or no confidence. It was a resolution passed against the new elementary education scheme and it was a categorical resolution that was passed yesterday that the scheme should be immediately stayed. The Government who have been talking of democracy so often must accept it immediately as the democratic voice of the Assembly. It should be put into effect immediately. Therefore, the question is one of the rights of the Members, the duties of the Government and how far the Government can go in implementing the resolution of the Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I must have time to look into the matter. The hon. Member may put it in writing and send it on to me."

IV—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(1) MOTION *re* MODIFICATIONS TO THE NOTIFICATION *re* EXTENSION OF THE TANJORE TENANTS AND PANNAIYAL PROTECTION ACT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Before Mr. Ramalingam moves his motion, I wish to know whether the Hon. the Minister for Revenue wishes to say anything by way of preface? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir."

10-30 a.m. SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் சாகுபடி பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிற்கும் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us have a discussion on all the amendments and then I will put them to the vote of the House one by one. The hon. Member Sri S. Ramalingam will first move his amendments and then speak."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I move—

' *That the following modifications be made in the Notification No.* 278, *published with G.O. Ms. No.* 1769, *Revenue, dated* 24th *June* 1953, *published in the* Fort St. George

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Gazette (*Extraordinary*), *dated* 1st *July* 1953, *and laid on the table of the Assembly on the* 14th *July* 1953:—

Schedule II—Section 6.

(1) Add *the following at the end of sub-section* (1) *of section* **6:—**

" *No Civil Court will entertain any petition to evict any tenant after the commencement of the Act.*"

(2) For *the words*: " *except in cases........... Act* " *in sub-section* (2) substitute *the following*:—

" *If the landowner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above the land shall be restored with the help of the Police.*"

Schedule II—Section 11.

(1) *After the words* " *families* " *and before the word* " *for* " insert *the following*: " *according to Mayuram agreement or* ".

(2) Add *the following after the words* " *in kind* " *occurring in line* 3 " *whichever the Pannaiyals may choose.*"

(3) *The words* " *The Schedule shall be omitted* " *in paragraph* 4 *may be omitted.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE TANJORE TENANTS AND PANNAIYAL PROTECTION ACT.

(1) Add *the following in section* 2:—

Definition " *Cultivating tenants* "—*Tenants will include* " *sub-lessees also* ".

(2) Delete *sub-section* 3 (*b*)

or

Add *the following at the end of section* 3 (*b*):—

" *Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land* ***without giving the land to lease to some tenant or without engaging pannaiyal.*** " '

" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் சாகுபடி பண்ணையாள் 10-26
பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலூக்காவிற்கும், கடலூர் a.m.
தாலூக்காவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் விவசாயிகளுக்கும், மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் அந்தத் தாலூக்காக்களில் பெரிய போராட்டம் நடந்தது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் அமுலில் இருப்பதைப்போலவே தங்களுக்கும் கூலி விகிதம் நிர்ணயித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அந்தத் தாலூக்காவிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் போராடினார்கள். அந்தப் போராட்டத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் மிகவும் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து இன்றைய தினம் சுமார் 90 விவசாயிகளுக்குமேல் சிறையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்படியாவது இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அந்தத் தாலுக்காக்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று போராடியதாலேயே இன்றைய தினம் சர்க்காரால் அந்தத் தாலுக்காக்களுக்கும் இப்பொழுது விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன் வந்திருக்கிறது.

அதேமாதிரியாக தஞ்சாவூருக்கு மிகவும் அருகாமையிலிருக்கும் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த சில தாலுக்காக்களுக்கும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்க முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் கிளர்ச்சி சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமென்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தாலுக்காவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் சட்டம் உண்மையில் அங்கு அமைதி நிலவும்படி செய்வதற்கு பெருவாரியாக உதவியதே தவிர ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் குறைகள் எதுவும் தீர்க்கப்படவேயில்லை. அவர்களுடைய பல நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகள் எதுவும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டம் அந்தத் தாலுக்காவில் ஒரு வருஷமாக அமுலிலிருந்துவருவதில் அதிலுள்ள சில குறைபாடுகளை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் விவசாயிகளை நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் நிலத்திலிருந்து அகற்றிவிடக் கூடாதென்றும், நேரடியாக நிலத்தில் பாடுபடுகின்ற விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதும்தான் என்று காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் அமுலில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற சட்டம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையில் எந்த வகையில் பயன்படுகிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புறேன். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தில் 6-வது ஷரத்து, 1-வது பிரிவில்,

'**Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the 1st day of December 1951 shall be entitled to be in possession thereof as such tenant, subject to the provisions of this Act, until the expiry of a period of five years from the commencement of the agricultural year 1952–53 . . .**'

என்பதாக, 1951-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 1-ந்தேதி எந்த விவசாயி நிலத்தில் பயிரிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறனோ அவனுக்கு அதற்குப் பிறகு 5 வருஷம் வரை நிலத்தை பயிரிடுவதற்கு பூர்ண உரிமை கொடுக்கிறது. ஆனால் 1952–53-ல் சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருப்பவனுக்கு 1956-ல் சாகுபடி செய்ய உரிமை உண்டா இல்லையா என்பதைப்பற்றி தெளிவாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நல்ல நோக்கத்துடனேயேதான் இந்தச் சட்டம் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதாகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் சட்டத்தில் அம்மாதிரி ஒரு செக்ஷன் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் பல அக்கிரமமான காரியங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி விவசாய மக்கள் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் சொன்னாலும்கூட அங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகள் சட்டத்தில் எதுவும் அம்மாதிரி செக்ஷன் காணப்படாததால் இவ்விஷயத்தில் தலையிட மறுக்கிறார்கள். இதேமாதிரியாக சட்டத்திலுள்ள பல குறைபாடுகளினால் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் பலர் படும் கஷ்டங்களுக்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கான உதாரணத்தை சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகள் நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்கள் ஏதாவது நிலத்திலிருந்து அப்படியும் வெளியேற்றினால் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்கு அப்பீல் செய்து கொள்ள உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் முடிவுதான் இறுதியானது, என்பதாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் எந்த உத்திரவைப் போட்டாலும் அதைப்பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப்படுவதில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்கு அப்பீல் செய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பமேயில்லை. 1951-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் ஒண்ணுந்தேதி நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் 1950–51-ல் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தாலும் அந்த நிலத்தைத் திரும்பிப்பெற கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ளலாமென்று இருக்கிறது. கன்ஸிலியேஷன் அதிகாரி கொடுக்கும் எந்தத் தீர்ப்பையும் மிராசுதார்கள் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்க முயற்சிப்பதேயில்லை. கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களின் உத்திரவை அமுலில் நடத்திக்கொள்வதற்குச் சாதகமாக போலீஸார்கள் இதில் தலையிடமுடியாது. நாங்கள் போய் அவரின் உதவியைக் கேட்டாலும் அவர்கள் உதவி செய்வதற்கு மறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரின் உத்திரவை யார் அமுல் நடத்துவது என்ற பிரச்னை எழுகிறது.

அதனால் மிகவும் குழப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க போலீஸ் உதவியை சர்க்கார் அனுப்ப முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக பண்ணையாளுக்குக் குறைந்தபட்சம் கூலி விதிப்பது என்பது சட்டத்தில் தெளிவாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்தும்போது இதைப்பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப்படுவதே கிடையாது. மேலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைந்தவர்களுக்கு விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் சட்டம் சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படுவதில்லை. மிராசுதாரர்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலத்தை பலபேருக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு தங்களுக்கு ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவான நிலம் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைந்த நிலத்திற்கும் விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடாது.

"கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களிடமிருந்து மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு சம்மன் வந்தால் அதை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளாமல் அதைத் திருப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். ரிஜிஸ்தர் மூலமாக சம்மன் அனுப்பித்தாலும் அதையும் அவர்கள் திருப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அனுப்பி வைக்கும் சம்மன்களை யெல்லாம் திருப்பி அனுப்பிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் ஆபீசர்களால் எவ்விதம் விசாரணை செய்து தீர்ப்புக்கள் கூற முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றிய பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான உதாரணங்கள் சர்க்கார் முன்பு எடுத்துக்கூற முடியும். இவ்விதம் சம்மன்களை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளாமல் திருப்பி விடுவதால் அநேகம் கேஸ்கள் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் முன்பு பைசலாகாமல் Pending ஆகவே இருக்கின்றன. இதைப் பற்றிய கணக்கை சர்க்கார் கேட்டு பரிசோதனை செய்து பார்த்தால் இதன் உண்மை தெரிய வரும். பண்ணை யாட்களை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கினால் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு சம்பளம் என்ன கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவ்விதம் சட்டத்திலிருந்தும் அது ஒரு பிரயோசனப் படவுமில்லை. அதனால்தான் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சந்தேகிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த Definition-ல் "Cultivating tenant" or 'Tenant' means a person who contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another.". என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது தேக உழைப்பினாலும் அல்லது பிறருடைய நிலத்தில் உழைத்து வந்து விவசாயம் செய்தாலும் அவனுக்கு இந்தச்சட்டத்தினால் உரிமை உண்டு என்றிருக்கிறது. அதன் மூலம் இந்த விவசாயி இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் நன்மை அடையலாம் என்றிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு பெரிய நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் இந்த சட்டத்தைப் போட்டும் இன்றைக்கு நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது அது சட்டத்திற்கு நேர் விரோதமாக நடந்துவருகிறது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னொரு வார்த்தை அதில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது 'and includes the heirs of such person but shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs' என்றிருக்கிறது. 10-40 a.m. அதாவது இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஷரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களும் ரெவினியூ கோர்ட்டும் சட்டத்தைத் திருப்பி படிக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். உள் குத்தகைக்கு விடக்கூடாது என்று சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலத்தை உள் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு விட்டு இந்த சட்டத்திலிருந்து விலக்கு அளித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இந்த இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்கள் சாகுபடி செய்திருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சட்டம் பாதிக்காது என்று சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் 10, 15 வேலி நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் இந்த சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு அவைகளை ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாகப் பிரித்து பல இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுப்பதால் இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்கள் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறது.

விவசாயிகளால் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடமோ அல்லது ரெவினியூ கோர்ட்டுக்கோ போகமுடியவில்லை. மொத்தக் குத்தகையை பல பேர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பதால் இந்தச் சட்டம் அவர்களை பாதிக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த சட்டத்தின் மூலம் நாம் நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கொண்டுவந்தும்கூட இந்த இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்களால் அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கவே முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகவே 'But shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs' என்று இருப்பதை இந்த சட்டத்திலிருந்து நீக்கி விடுவது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுதுதான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உரிமை கிடைக்கும். 'Shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs' என்று இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது, என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அளவில் பல தீர்ப்புக்கள் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. உள் குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டம் பாதிக்காது என்றிருப்பதால் அதிகாரிகள் அந்த முறையில் அர்த்தம் செய்து கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்து கொடுப்பது இல்லை. போன வருஷம் குத்தகைக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்துவிட்டு இந்த வருஷம் அந்த விவசாயியை மாற்றிவிட்டால் அவனால் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போகமுடியவில்லை. அதனால் போன வருஷம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த விவசாயியை மாற்றிவிட்டு இந்த வருஷம் வேறொருவரை வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக குத்தகைப் பத்திரம் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கும்போது இரண்டு பேர்களும் சேர்ந்து கையெழுத்திட்டு மூன்று காப்பிகள் எழுதி அதில் மூன்றாவது காப்பியை தாலூகா ஆபீசுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கும்படியாக விதியில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்பொழுது விவசாயம் முடிந்து இரண்டு மாதங்களாகின்றன. இது வரையில் நிலச் சுவாந்தார்களுக்குக் குத்தகைப் பத்திரம் எழுதிக்கொடுத்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் இந்த இடைவேளையில் இடைத்தட்டுக்காரர்களை உண்டுபண்ணி சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சொல்லி வரக்கூடிய அளவில் இன்றைய தினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தீர்ப்புகள் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அதனால் அங்கு ஒரு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சட்டத்தில் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாக இருந்தால் அந்த நிலச் சுவாந்தாருக்கு இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்று ஒரு ஷரத்து சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இதை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு நிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர முடியாதபடி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக போன வருஷத்திற்கு முந்தின வருஷம் நிலத்தை மாற்றப்பட்டு இந்த வருஷம் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் போனால் அவர் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையாக தீர்ப்பு அளிப்பதில்லை. நிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலத்தை விற்று விட்டதாக பினாமியாக கையெழுத்திட்டு பினாமி பட்டா செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் செல்ல முடியவில்லை. நிலக்காரரிடம் போனால் எனக்கும் உனக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை. நான் நிலத்தை விற்றுவிட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார். வாங்கினவனிடம் போனால் நான் நிலம் புதிதாக வாங்கி இருக்கிறேன், உன்னை சாகுபடிக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறான். அதனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் அந்த பினாமி சொந்தக்காரரைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தமுடியவில்லை. அந்த நிலையில் இந்த சட்டம் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. பிறகு புது சொந்தக்காரர் நிலத்தில் பிரவேசிக்கக்கூடாது என்று விவசாயிக்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து விட்டு சாகுபடிக்கு ஆரம்பித்து விடுகிறார். இந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றியும் சட்டத்தில் குறைபாடுகள் இருப்பதால் அதை முறியடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள் வேலை செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இந்த சூழ் நிலையில் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. இது முக்கியமான விஷயம். இதை திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

30th July 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

" அடுத்தபடியாக க்ளாஸ் 6-க்கு ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். 6 (1)-வது கிளாஸ் சொல்லுவதாவது,

'Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the first day of December 1951 shall be entitled to be in possession thereof as such tenant . . . '

அதாவது 1951-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி நிலம் வைத்திருந்தவன் இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு நிலத்தை வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்றிருக்கிறது. சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சட்டத்தில் இல்லாததால் 1952-53-ல் சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருந்தவனை வெளியேற்றுவதற்காக சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் Civil Procedure Code, Transfer of Property Act பிரகாரம் (ஆனால் அந்த ஆக்டகளைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது) இவைகளின் மூலம் சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச்சென்று சாகுபடி பண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த விவசாயி வெளியே போகமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறான் என்று சொல்லி சிவில் கோர்ட்டில் வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு உத்தரவு வாங்கிவந்து விடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சட்டத்தில் இருப்பதுபோல் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்தரவின் மேல் ரெவினியூ கோர்ட்டுக்குத்தான் போகலாம். ஆனால் சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போகமுடியாது. சிவில் கோர்ட்டு இதை விசாரிக்கமுடியாது என்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசருக்குப் போகும் முன் சிவில் புரோசிஜர் கோட் பிரகாரம் சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்று வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு உத்தரவு வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த திருத்தம்,

'*Add* the following at the end of sub-section (1) of section 6:—

" No civil Court will entertain any petition to evict any tenant after the commencement of this Act ".

ஆகவே இந்தத் திருத்தத்தையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஒரு கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரோ அல்லது ரிவினியூ கோர்ட்டோ தீர்ப்புக்கொடுத்தால் அதை மிராசுதார்கள் லட்சியம் செய்வதில்லை. அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு விவசாயிகளால் முடியவில்லை. அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதாக இருந்தால் போலீசுக்குப் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி போலீசுக்குப் போனால் எங்களால் முடியாது சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்றால் எங்களுக்கு இதை விசாரிக்க அதிகாரம் கிடையாது போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று திருப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே உத்தரவை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வெளியே போக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஒரு வருஷ அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்துதான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதாவது,

(2) '*For* the words 'except in cases . . . Act " in sub-section (2), *substitute* the following :—

" If the landowner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above, the land shall be restored with the help of the Police." '

என்ற திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதை இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பு பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன். இதைப்போலவே மற்ற திருத்தங்களும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். தனித்தனியாக க்ளாஸ்களைப்பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்யும்போது இவைகளுக்கும் மற்ற திருத்தங்களுக்கும் உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

(At this stage, Sri R. V. Swaminathan occupied the Chair.)

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NMBIAR:—" Sir, I second the amendments moved by hon. Sri Ramalingam. First of all I have to welcome the notification of the Government extending the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyal Protection Act to the taluks of Chidambaram and Cuddalore. But, Sir, the demand of the people of Tiruchirapalli district in this connection that the said Act be extended to that district also is a very important matter and will have to be most favourably considered by the Government. Sir. the amendments moved by Sri Ramalingam are based on the experience that he as well as the people of that part of the State have gained; he has stated about certain judgments and the proceedings of the Conciliation Courts concerned. The hon. Member has also enlightened us and I hope that the Government will give due consideration to the suggestions and accept the amendments, so that the spirit of the Act may be implemented both in the interest of the landlords and the interested parties concerned. Now misinterpretations are given and large scale evictions are being carried on quite contrary to the spirit of the Act and orders thereon. So, I request that the amendments may be accepted by the Government."

10–45 a.m. * SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்ததே தவிர அந்தச் சட்டத்திலுள்ள ஷரத்துக்களைக் கொண்டே மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக வியாக்யானம் செய்துகொண்டு விவசாயிகளைக் கஷ்டப்படுத்தக் கூடிய வகையில் சட்டங்கள் மிகவும் ஓட்டை நிரம்பியதாக இருக்கிறதென்று சென்ற சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே நான் எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறேன்.

"இதற்கு உதாரணமாக நான் எவ்வளவோ விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியும். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பெரிய மிராசுதார்களான வடபாதி மங்கலமும், குன்னியூர் அய்யரும் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அட்டூழியங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல என்றால் முடியவில்லை. விவசாயப் பண்ணையாள் சட்டத்தை ஆதரிப்பதாக அவர்கள் போட்டோக்கள் எல்லாம் போட்டு புத்தகங்களாக வெளியிட்டிருந்தார்கள். பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாகியிருந்தது. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் அவர்கள் அதற்கு விரோதமாகத்தான் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார். பொறுப்புள்ள காங்கிரஸ்காரர், ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் என்கின்ற முறையில் அவர்கள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களையெல்லாம் நான் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாருக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் ஒரு விவசாயி நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு அவர் கூட பங்கு கேட்டதாகச் சொல்லி அவரை நிலத்தை விட்டு வெளியேற்றிவிட்டார்கள். அவர் மீறி பயிரிட முயற்சித்ததற்கு அத்துமீறி நிலத்தில் பிரவேசித்து விட்டதாகச் சொல்லி அவரை வெளியேற்றினார்கள். நிலம் எனக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி அவன் சமரச கோர்ட்டுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொண்டான். அவருக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென சமரச அதிகாரியும் தீர்ப்பு அளித்தார். ஆனால் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் உத்திரவும் அமுலாக்கப்படவேயில்லை. அதற்குப் பிறகு அப்பீலும் இல்லையென்று சட்டத்தில் கண்டிருக்கிறபடியால் விவசாயினால் மிராசுதாரை கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரின் உத்திரவை அமுல் நடத்தச் சொல்லி கட்டுப்படுத்தவே முடியவில்லை. இரண்டு மூன்று முறை மிராசுதார் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டில் பல குற்றங்களைச் சாட்டி கேஸை கொண்டு சென்றும் கூட எல்லாத் தடவைகளிலும் விவசாயிக்குச் சாதகமாகவே தீர்ப்பு வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து தப்பவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே தனது நிலத்தையெல்லாம் சின்னச் சின்ன பகுதிகளாகப் பிரித்து பல பேர்கள் பேரில் எழுதி சாசனம் செய்து கொண்டு இவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு வேலிக்கு உட்பட்ட நிலங்கள் என்று சொல்லி சட்டப்படி தன்னை

30th July 1953] [Sri P. Venkatesa Sholagar]

கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்கிறார்கள். போலீசார் மிராசுதார்களின் சார்பில் இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர எப்பொழுது மிராசுதார் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் உத்திரவை மீறுகிறார்களோ அப்பொழுது இவ்விஷயத்தில் போலீஸ் தலையிட்டு சமரசம் செய்துவைக்க விவசாயிகளுக்கு அனுகூலமாக முன் வருவதே யில்லை. ஆகையினால் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் எந்தவிதமான பலனே கிடையாது. ஏழை விவசாயிகள்தான் தண்டிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரு வேலிக்கு உள்பட்ட நிலத்திற்கும் கூட விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடாதென்று நான் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வருகின்ற தகராறுகள் எல்லாம் அதனால்தான் வருகின்றது. அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. சில மிராசுதார்கள் பண்ணையிலேயே நிலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளிடம் வாரம் போல வேலை வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். அதை மறுக்கிறவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. ஆட்களை அடியாள்களாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு, குண்டர்களை நியமித்து நியாயமாக தனது உரிமையைக் கேட்கும் விவசாயி களை நசுக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள். வெளியிலேயும் அவர்களை வேலை செய்ய அனுமதிப்பது கிடையாது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் இன்றையதினம் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் துன்பங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாது. அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. ஏழை விவசாயிகளை நிலத்தில் பயிரிடக் கூடாதென்று சொல்லிவிட்டு மிராசுதார்கள் நிலங்களை பல இடங்களில் தரிசாகப் போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். வடபாதிமங்கலம், குன்னியூர் போன்றவர்கள் செய்துவரும் அக்கிரமங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் சபையிலுள்ளோர்கள் ஆச்சர்யப்படுவார்கள். சமரச அதிகாரிகளும் எல்லோரும் நியாயமாக நடப்பது கிடையாது. எங்கள் தாலுக்காவில் முன்பு இருந்த சமரச அதிகாரி ரொம்பவும் நியாயமாகவும், நீதியாகவும் நடந்து கொண்டார். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் வந்திருப்பவர் மிராசுதார் களின் சார்பாகவே தீர்ப்பை வழங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். எந்தந்த முறையில் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அந்தந்த வழிகளிலெல்லாம் அவர்கள் தொந்தரவு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் ஒழுங்காக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்றால் நிலத்திலிருந்து அவர்களை வெளியேற்ற ஒரு விதி சட்டத்தில் இருக் கிறது. அந்த ஓட்டையை தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகக் கொண்டு மிராசுதார்கள் இன்றையதினம் பல விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றியிருக் கிறார்கள். பல விசித்திரமான விவாதங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. எதற்காக ? எல்லாம் விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றுவதற் காகத்தான். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கும் முன் சட்டத்திலுள்ள பல ஊழல்கள் சரியாக நிவர்த்திக்கப்படவேண்டும். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் சொல்லியிருப்பது போல் ஒரு வேலிக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் விதி விலக்கு அளிப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இன்றையதினம் எழும்புகின்ற கிளர்ச்சிகள் எல்லாம் அந்த விதி விலக்கு அளித்திருப்பதன் காரண மாகத்தான். தங்களுக்குள்ள நிலத்தை தங்கள் குடும்பத்தில் உள்ள அத்தனை பேரிலும் எழுதிவைத்து அவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு வேலிக்கு உள்ளேயிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லி சட்டத்தில் காணப்படும் கொஞ்ச சலுகைகளைக் கூட விவசாயிகள் அனுபவிக்க முடியாமல் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் பாவம் அப்பாவிகள். அவர்கள் என்ன, எம்.ஏ., பி.ஏ. படித்திருக்கிறார்களா, மிராசுதார்களுடன் வாதாட. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரும்போது உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதனால் நன்மை ஏற்படக்கூடிய வகையில் சட்டத்தை அமைக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போய் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். மிராசுதார்கள் பண்ணையில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி நூற்றுக் கணக்கான விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து நிலங்களைப் பிடிங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வகையிலும் நியாயம் இன்னமும் வழங்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவேதான் சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுக்காவிற்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரும்போது கைக்கு எட்டியது வாய்க்கு எட்டாது போகாதபடி விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையில் நன்மை ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தை மனதில் வைத்து, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களை எல்லாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் சட்டம் வந்தவுடன் எப்படி சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களில் கிளர்ச்சி நடந்ததோ அதேபோல இன்றைய தினம் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் சில தாலுக்காக்களில் கிளர்ச்சி நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதிலும் நியாயமிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக மாகாணம் பூராவுமாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வராவிட்டாலும் கூட தஞ்சாவூருக்கு அருகாமையிலுள்ள எல்லாப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தாகவேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வருவதற்கு முன்னால் வாரத்திலிருந்த நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்தபின் பண்ணையில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மிராசுதார்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சொந்தமாக வாரத்தில் பயிரிட நிலம் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இதுபோல் இருக்கின்ற பல ஓட்டைகளையெல்லாம் நீக்கி விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரியான முறையில் நன்மை ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றால் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

10-57 a.m. * SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தின்படி பண்ணையாள் இரண்டு மரக்கால்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் மிராசுதார்கள் இரண்டு மரக்கால் கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் பண்ணையாள் வேண்டியமென்று மறுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் பண்ணையாள்கள் பெரும்பாலும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஒரு நாளைக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால் அல்லது ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு 60 மரக்கால் வருகிறது. அது மாதம் ஐந்து கலங்கள் ஆகின்றன. அது 12 மாதத்திற்கு 60 கலம் ஆகின்றன. அதனால் எந்த மிராசுதாரரும் பண்ணையாளுக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால்கள் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் மறுக்கிறார்கள். அது நியாயமாக இருக்கிறது. மாயவரம் திட்டப்படி தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு மரக்காலும் பகல் சாப்பாடும் வருஷம் 20 கலமும் போனசும் கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் தினம் ஒரு மரக்காலும், வருஷ வருமானம் 20 கலமாக இருந்தால் ஏறக்குறைய 42 அல்லது 43 ஆகிறது. அது பொருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். மேலும் கூலியாட்களை வெளியூரிலிருந்து கொண்டுவந்து வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால் கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று வெளியூரிலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்து வைத்திருக் றார்கள். உள்ளூர் கூலியாட்களை கூலிக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்வது இல்லை. பண்ணையாட்களாகவும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதுமில்லை. ஏன் என்று கேட்டுவிட்டால் வெள்ளாமையைத் தடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வெளியேற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். வெளியூர் ஆட்களை கூலிக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்வதை தடுத்தால் உடனே ரிசர்வ் போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலைக்கு வரும் ஆட்களை தடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று புகார் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த விதமான அக்கிரமம் சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. போலீஸ்காரர்களும் மிராசுதாரர்கள் சார்பில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். உள்ளூர் கூலியாட்கள் அதிகமாக சம்பளம் கேட்கிறார்கள் என்று வெளியூரிலிருந்து கூலியாட்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

" மேலும் உளுந்து பயிர் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு மிராசுதாருக்கும் பாக்கியை விவசாயிக்கும் என்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் மிராசுதாரர்கள் உளுந்து பயிர் வெள்ளாமையிட வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். தடுத்தும் வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் உளுந்து பயிர் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது விவசாயம் செய்கிறவர் மூன்று மரக்கால்களும் மிராசுதாரர்கள் இரண்டு மரக்காலும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மிராசுதாரர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தில்

30th July, 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajanandam]

பயிர் செய்வதற்கு உத்சாகம் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகவே கூலி கொடுப்பதை ஒரு மரக்கால் என்றும் வருஷ போனஸ் 20 கலம் என்றும் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும். உளுந்து பயிர் முதலியவைகளில் மிராசுதாரருக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால்களும் பயிரிடுவனுக்கு மூன்று மரக்கால என்றும் நிர்ணயித்துச் சட்டத்தை திருத்தவேண்டும்.

"இப்பொழுது ஆறு ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்குள் இருப்பவரிடம் தலையிடக் கூடாது என்றிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் யாரும் பண்ணை வைத்துக் கொள்ளவே மாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். கூலிக்கு பயிரிடுகிறேன் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதைத் தவிர பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு ஆறு ஏக்கருக்கு மேல்கிடையாது. சட்டம் இப்படி இருப்பதால் யாரும் நிலத்தில் இறங்க பயப்படுகிறார்கள், பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் மிராசுதாருக்கு அதிகமாக நிலம் இருந்தால் அதை பயிரிடுவதற்கு அதிகம் கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் ஆறு ஏக்கருக்கு குறைவாக இருக்கும் மிராசுதாரரிடம் பயிரிடுபவனுக்கு கூலி குறைவாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. அது சரியாக இல்லை. ஆகவே ஆறு ஏக்கர் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு விலக்கு என்று இருக்கக் கூடாது. இதை உடனே நீக்க வேண்டும். நில சொந்தக்காரர்கள் வெளியே போயிருந்து அவர்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்கள் பயிரிட்டால் அவர்கள் பண்ணையாட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிடாமல் கூலிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்த சட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு பொறுத்தமாக இல்லை. அவ்விதம் சொந்தக்காரர்களும் பண்ணையாட்களை நீக்கக் கூடாது என்று சட்டத்தை திருத்தி யமைக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் பயிரிடுபவனுக்கு தான் நிலம் சொந்தம். அந்த உரிமை அவனுக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும். இவைகளை சட்டத்தில் திருத்தியமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் சொன்னவைகளை அவர் சட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்." 11 a.m.

Sri S. VADIVELU :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ; இந்த தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை எந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று கொண்டுவந்தோமோ அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு அது சாதகமாகவே இல்லை என்று நான் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கடந்த ஒரு வருஷ காலமாக இந்த சட்டத்தை தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிராசுதார்கள் முறியடிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் அதிலுள்ள ஓட்டையை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு பல ரூபத்தில் ஆட்களை வெளியேற்றிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். பண்ணையாட்களையும், சாகுபடியாட்களையும் அவர்கள் வெளியேற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் மனுக் கொடுத்தால் அதை விசாரிக்க ஒரு மாதகாலமாகிறது. அந்த ஒரு மாத காலமும் சாதாரணமாக அந்த சாகுபடிக்காரர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு மாதகாலமாக அவனுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்காவிட்டால் அவன் எந்த நிலையில் இருப்பான் என்பதை நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது திருவாரூர் வடபாதிமங்கலம் பண்ணையில் எட்டு மாதகாலமாக சாகுபடியாட்களை நீக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அங்கு 40 ஆட்களை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கிவிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்காமல் அவர்கள்மேல் கிரிமினல் வழக்குத் தொடுத்து இன்னும் பல கேஸ்களில் அவர்களை சம்பந்தப்படுத்திசுமார் முப்பது பேர்களை சிறையில் அடைத்து தண்டணைக்குள்ளாக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று வரையில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவில்லை. சமரச அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கும் உத்தரவுகளையும் மிராசுதார்கள் கேட்பதில்லை. இதை மீறி வயலில் இறங்கினால் போலீசை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தொந்தரவு செய்யும் நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டவர்களிடமிருந்து உள் குத்தகை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் பண்ணையாட்களை நீக்கி வருகிறார்கள். பண்ணையாள் பாது காப்புச்சட்டம் வந்தும் அவர்களுடைய குறைபாடுகள் தீர்ந்தபாடில்லை. ஏன் வேலையை விட்டு வெளியேற்றுகிறீர்கள் என்று கேட்டால் அது என்னுடைய சொந்த நிலம் இல்லை மொத்த குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சொல்லி பல சாகுபடியாட்களை வேலையி

விருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். இப்படி அப்புறப்படுத்துவது அநேகம் இடங்களில் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. நல்ல முறையில் பயன்பட வேண்டும் என்று நாம் இந்த சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடைபெறுவதைப்பார்த்தால் அது சாகுபடியாளர்களுக்கு பயன்படக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. நாம் கொண்டு வந்த சட்டம் அதாவது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பயன்படக் கூடியதாக அந்த அளவிற்கு இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் உங்களை வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடுகூட பல இடங்களில் போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பண்ணையாட்களை பயமுறுத்தி அக்கிரமம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் மிராசுதாரர்கள். அநேகம் இடங்களில் போலீசின் உதவியால் பண்ணையாட்களையும் சாகுபடியாட்களையும் அப்புறப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது போன்ற காரியங்கள் வடக்குசேரி பண்ணையிலும் மற்றும் பல பண்ணைகளிலும் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன வெளியூரிலிருந்து கூலியாட்களை கொண்டுவந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிட்டு உள்ளூர் சாகுபடியாட்களை வெளியேற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஒரு மிராசுதாருக்கு இரண்டு இடங்களில் நிலம் இருக்கலாம். ஒரு இடத்தில் 50 வேலி இருக்கலாம் இன்னொரு இடத்தில் 50 வேலி இருக்கலாம். அதை பிரித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டு பண்ணையாட்களையும் கூலியாட்களையும் வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஒரு பண்ணையிலிருந்து மற்றொரு பண்ணைக்கு ஆட்களை மாற்றி அவர்களை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதுபோன்ற பல அக்கிரமங்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நடந்துகொண்டுவருகின்றன. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இதுபோன்ற வெளியேற்றம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு கனம் ராமலிங்கம் கொண்டுவந்த திருத்தம் அவசியமானது. அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அது நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயிகள் வாழ்வதற்கு வழி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

11-05 a.m. *Sri A. K. SUBBIAH :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றிய என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாகப் பார்க்கப்போனால் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் மிராசுதாரர்களின் உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர உண்மையில் எந்தப் பண்ணையாளுக்கும் பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதாக இல்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற உண்மையான நோக்கத்தோடு, அரசாங்கத்தால் இந்த சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாகவும் தோன்றவில்லை என்பதே என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்ராயம். காரணம் என்னவென்றால், இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்த காலத்தில், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மாத்திரம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த காலத்தில் விவசாயிகளின் நலனை கருதியே நாங்கள் பல திருத்தங்கள் கொடுத்தோம். அதை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். மேலும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாகாணம் பூராவும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னோம். அதையும் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை. விவசாயிகளிடம் சர்க்கார் விஷப்பரீக்ஷை பார்க்கக்கூடாது. இன்றையதினம் சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் போன்ற தாலூகாக்களில் இந்த சட்டத்தை தங்கள் தாலூகாக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று பெரிய பெரிய போராட்டங்களையும், கிளர்ச்சிகளையும் நடத்தினார்கள். சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய நியாயமான கோரிக்கையை ஒத்துக்கொள்ள மறுத்ததோடுமல்லாமல் கிளர்ச்சி செய்த நூற்றுக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளை சிறைப்படுத்தி, சித்திரவதை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவந்த தினமே எங்கள் பக்கத்திலிருந்து பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலைமை வருமென்று எச்சரிக்கை விடுத்தும்கூட, அதை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மறுத்தது. ஆகவே உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளின் நலனில் அக்கரை கொண்டு இந்த சர்க்கார் நடந்து கொள்ளவில்லையென்பதே அன்றைய தினமிருந்து இன்றையவரையிலும் சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கையி

லிருந்து தெரியவருகிறது. ஆகவே, உடனடியாக தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதும் இந்த சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும்.

"ஒரு வேலிக்குள் நிலமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து விதி விலக்கு அளிக்கக் கூடாதென்று நாங்கள் எவ்வளவோ சொல்லியும்கூட சர்க்கார் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மறுத்தார்கள். அதனால் இன்றைய தினம் என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் 2 ஆயிரம், 3 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலமுள்ளவர்கள்கூட தங்கள் நிலங்களை சிறு சிறு பாகமாகப் பிரித்து தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக உள்ளவர்கள் பெயரில் எழுதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தங்களுக்கு ஒரு வேலி நிலமிருப்பதால் இந்தச் சட்டம் தங்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்று சொல்லி, விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரு வேலிக்குள் நிலமுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தும் என்கிற முறையில், சட்டத்தை திருத்த வேண்டும். ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குமேல் அமுலில் இருந்திருப்பதினால் அந்தச் சட்டத்திலுள்ள உண்மையான பல கோளாறுகளை நீக்குவதற்காகத் தான் கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் அவர்கள் பல திருத்தங்களை எங்கள் கட்சி சார்பில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்காரின் போலீஸ் படையினரின் பாதுகாப்பு கிடைப்பதில்லை. மிராசுதார்களுக்கே பாதுகாப்பு கிடைக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக சமரச அதிகாரியின் உத்தரவுக்கு மிராசுதார் கீழ்ப்படிய மறுத்தால் விவசாயிகள் நிலத்தில் இறங்கி பயிரிடமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் பலாத்காரமாக நிலத்தில் இறங்கிவிட்டதாக போலீசுக்குப் புகார் செய்து அந்த விவசாயியை கைது செய்யும்படி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சமரச அதிகாரியின் உத்திரவை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக உதவி செய்வதே கிடையாது. மிராஸ்தாருக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பவர்களாகத்தான் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்."

MR. CHAIRMAN (SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :—"தயவு செய்து நீங்கள் சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலூகாக்களுக்கு இந்தக் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதைப் பற்றி பேசுங்கள். சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பொதுவாகவே பேசிக் கொண்டு போகிறீர்களே ?"

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—"விவசாயிகளைக் காப்பதற்கு உதவியாக போலீஸ் இலாகா உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகவே சமரச அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கும் தீர்ப்பையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதில்லை. ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்பையும் அலட்சியம் செய்கிறார்கள். மிராசுதாரர்களிடம் நிறையப் பணம் இருப்பதினால் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் எந்த வகையிலும் நன்மை அடைய முடியாத வகையில் செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுக்காவிற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கும்போது நாம் ஒன்றை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் உண்மையிலேயே நன்மை அடையவேண்டுமென்று கருதினால் ஒரு வேலி நிலமுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் விதி விலக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும், கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் எல்லா திருத்தங்களையும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையான பாதுகாப்பை அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் சட்டத்திலுள்ள பல ஓட்டைகளையும் அடைப்பதற்கு முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே (Mr. Chairman), விவசாயிகள், பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் வந்தபோது அதைச் சிதம்பரம் தாலூக்காவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நானும், ஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தா அவர்களும் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். தற்போது அதை சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலூகாவிற்கு விஸ்தரித்ததுபற்றி சந்தோஷப் படுகிறோம். அப்பொழுதே அனேகமாகப் பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் 11-10 a.m.

இதைக் கடலூர், சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். அதேமாதிரியாக சர்க்கார் செய்யாததால் சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் போன வருஷம் அறுவடை காலத்தில் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்தபின் ஏதோ ஒரு வகையில் 36 கலம் கொடுப்பது என்று தீர்மானித்து ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வந்து அந்த வருஷம் மகசூலைக் கண்டெடுத்தோம். போன வருஷம்போல் எல்லாம் சாகுபடி ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னமேயே சர்க்கார் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வருவதுபற்றி நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். சாகுபடிக்காரர்களும் இதை வரவேற்கிறார்கள். நிலச்சுவான்தாரர்களும் இதை வரவேற்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தவுடனேயே யாருக்கு மனுச்செய்துகொள்வது என்று தெரியாமல் ஒரு பத்து நாட்கள் கழிந்துவிட்டது. ஆகையால் சமரச அதிகாரிக்கு மனுச்செய்து கொள்ளும் காலத்தை ஜூலை முடிவுக்குள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருப்பதை ஆகஸ்ட்டுமீ 15-ந்தேதிக்குள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நல்லதென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

" தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வந்தது போலவே சிதம்பரம் தாலூக்காவிற்கும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தையே விஸ்தரிப்பதுபற்றி யாருக்கும் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கும், இந்த தாலூகாவிற்கும் விவசாய பழக்க வழக்கங்களில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. அதன்படி இந்தச் சட்டத்தை கொஞ்சம் மாறுதல் செய்து அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

" ஷரத்து எட்டில் கண்டபடி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் அறுவடை காலத்தில் குத்தகையை கழித்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுப்பதைப்போல் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபணையில்லை. ஷரத்து 11 ஒன்றில் மாயவரம் அக்கிரிமெண்டுபடி தினம் இரண்டு மரக்கால் வீதம் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கலாமென்றும் கண்டிருக்கிறது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் தினம் இரண்டு மரக்கால் கூலி கொடுக்கும் வழக்கம் சில இடங்களிலும் இருக்கிறது. அதைப் போலவே சட்டத்தில் கண்டிருப்பதோடு தற்போது சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலூக்காவில் அமுலில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் வழக்கப்படியும் கொடுக்கலாமென்று கண்டிருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதாவது இப்பொழுது சிதம்பரம், அதன் பக்கத்திலுள்ள பிரதேசங்களில் என்ன திட்டம் அமுலில் இருக்கிறதென்றால், தினமும் ஒரு மரக்கால் கூலி கொடுப்பார்கள். வருஷக் கடைசியில் 12 கலம், 15 கலம் என்று ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயிக்கும் போனஸ் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகவே அதைப் போலவே தினம் ஒரு மரக்கால் கூலி, வருஷக் கடைசியில் 12, 15 கலத்திற்குப் பதிலாக, 18 கலம் அல்லது 20 கலம் போனஸ் கொடுக்கலாமென்று அங்கேயுள்ள பழக்க வழக்கங்களை அனுசரித்து ஒரு மாற்று ஷரத்து சேர்க்கலாமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன்.

" உளுந்து பயறு விஷயமாக ஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தா சொன்னவைகளை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதாவது உளுந்து பயிரில் சரிக்குச் சரி அல்லது மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு நிலச்சுவாந்தாருக்கும், 2 பங்கு சாகுபடிக்காரருக்கும் என்று விகிதம் பிரித்துத் தரலாமென்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

" கடைசியாக சிதம்பரம் தாசில்தாரையே சமரச அதிகாரியாக நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிற்கே தனியான ஒரு சமரச அதிகாரியை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

11-20 a.m. **SRI C. KANDASWAMI** :—" கனம் தலைவர் (Mr. Chairman) அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு சில திருத்தங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏனென்றால் எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி பிரதானமாகப் பேசினார்கள்.

30th July 1953] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

இன்றையதினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சட்டம் வந்து ஒன்றரை வருஷங்களாகின்றன. அங்கு வேலை செய்து வந்து அந்த அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்து அதன்படி சிதம்பரத்தில் நடப்பதற்கும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வதற்கும் அந்த அடிப்படையில் பேசவேண்டும் என்று முதலில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை வைத்துப் பார்க்கும் போது தான் இந்த திருத்தங்கள் மிகவும் அவசிய மானவை. முதல் திருத்தம் இரண்டாவது ஷெடியூல் 6-வது செக்ஷன் 1-வது சப் செக்ஷன். அதாவது 1-வது க்ளாசுக்கு கடைசியில் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை சேர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பது. அதாவது இது சம்பந்தமான எந்த விதமான மனுக்களும் அதாவது விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவது சம்பந்தமான மனுக்களை சிவில் கோர்ட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்ற திருத்தம். அதாவது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அனுபவத்தில் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த மாதிரி சிவில் கோர்ட்டுகளில மனுக்கள் கொடுத்து அதன் காரணமாக விவசாயிகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நடை முறையில் பார்க்கும்போது இது சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடம் கொடுப்பதாக இருப்பதால் அப்படிப்பட்ட சந்தேகம் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் ஸ்பஷ்டமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும்தான் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு சட்டத்தில் இடம் இருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் சொன்னால் இப்பொழுது அது அமுலில் சரியாக நடை பெறவில்லை என்பதற்காகத் தான் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதை சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு ஆட்சேபணை இருக்க முடியாது என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the chair.)

“ அடுத்தபடியாக சிதம்பரத்திற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்ட சட்டத்தில் விசேஷமான அம்சம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதிக்க கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்குத் தான் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1953-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதம் 1-ம் தேதியில் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தவன் 1953-ம் வருஷம் ஜூலை மரதம் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் நிலம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் இதற்குள் வேறு ஒருவனுக்கு அந்த நிலத்தைக் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்தால் அந்த விவசாயி சமரச அதிகாரிக்கு மனுப்போட்டால் அந்த நிலம் அது வரையில் மாற்றப் படாமல் இருந்தால் திருப்பி அவனுக்கே கொடுக்கலாம் என்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதற்குள் அந்த நிலம் மாற்றப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதற்கு ஒரு வழியும் காண்பிக்கவில்லை. இதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு மிராசுதார்கள் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். சாதாரணமாக பிப்ரவரி மாதம் அறுவடையான பிறகு ஜூலை மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த இடைக்காலத்தில் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி யிருப்பார்கள். அங்கே மிராசுதார்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் இருக்கும் உரவு காரணமாக இந்த விதமாக அநேகம் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி இருக்கலாம். மீண்டும் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டும் என்று மனுப் போட்டால் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குள் மிராசுதார்கள் பினாமியாக தங்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு நிலத்தை எழுதிக் கொடுத்து வருவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. நான் ஏற்கனவே நிலத்தை மற்றொருவனுக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டேன் என்று சொல்லக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையாக உழைத்து வந்தவனுக்கு நிலம் கிடைக்க வழி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த இடைக்காலத்தில் கூட விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றியிருந்தால் அவர்களை மீண்டும் வேலைக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்ள இதில் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டதைப் போல் இங்கேயும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சலுகை கூட இங்கு கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சலுகை தென்னார்காட்டிற்கு மறுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமான அம்சம். இது இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டம் வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து ஏற்கனவே பல மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து விட்டு பினாமியாக எழுதி வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தன்னால் மாற்றப்பட்ட குடியானவனையும் தனக்கு சாட்சியாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விதமாக இன்றையதினம் அநேகம் பேர்களை

வெளியேற்றி யிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் அவசியம் கவனம் செலுத்தி இதை திருத்தி அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக ஸ்ரீமான் வாகீசம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கூலி சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசும்போது மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதைத் தொடர்ந்தும் மற்றொரு அங்கத்தினரும் பேசினார். அதன்படி ஷெடியூலில் மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தத்தையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தத்தை ஷெடியூலில் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அது நியாயம் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே அது சம்பந்தமாக கொண்டுவந்த திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

" கடைசியாக சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய விவசாயிகளைப் பற்றி ஏற்கனவே கனம் ராமலிங்கம் அவர்கள் தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் கூறிவிட்டார். அவர் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா அனுபவத்தை எடுத்துக் காட்டி அதை விளக்கமாக எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இந்த சட்டம் அமுலாகாதபடி அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய உத்யோகஸ்தர்களும் சமரச அதிகாரிகளும் ரிவினியூ கோர்ட்டும் வெவ்வேறு தீர்ப்புகள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக இந்தச்சட்டம் சரியானபடி அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறதா என்று மூன்று மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவையாவது அல்லது ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவையாவது இந்தச் சட்டம் எந்த மாதிரி வேலை செய்கிறது என்று ஒரு பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரவேண்டும். சட்டத்தில் உட்புகுந்து சட்டத்தில் ஏதாவது கோளாறுகள் இருந்தால் அதை பரிசீலனை செய்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கும்பகோணம் சமரச அதிகாரி ஒரு வித தீர்ப்புக் கொடுக்கிறார். மன்னார்குடி சமரச அதிகாரி ஒரு வித தீர்ப்புக் கூறுகிறார். இம்மாதிரி பல பேர்கள் பலவிதமான தீர்ப்புகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் பத்திரிகைகளில் பார்த்திருக்கலாம். அதை கவனித்து இந்த சட்டத்தை ஒழுங்கான முறையில் அமைத்து அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே (Cultivating Tenants) என்பதில் எல்லா விவசாயிகளையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி எதிர்ப்புகள் சிதம்பரத்திலும் ஏற்படலாம். மொத்த குத்தகை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பிறகு உள் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டால் அந்த உள் குத்தகைக்காரர் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார். இதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அந்த சட்டம் அவர்களையும் கட்டுப்படுத்தும் என்று திருத்த வேண்டியது அவசியமாகவும் நியாயமாகவும் இருக்கிறது.

" அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாக நிலம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இந்த சட்டம் பாதிக்காது என்றிருக்கிறது. அதனால் அங்கு பல சிக்கல்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடம் போனால் ஒரு வேலிக்குட்பட்ட மிராசுதார்கள் இந்த சட்டத்திற்குட்பட்டவர்கள் அல்ல என்று திருப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் அநேகம் இடங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இடஞ்சல் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதனால் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மிராசுதார்கள் ஒரு வேலி நிலத்திற்குட்பட்டவர்களாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் இயற்றியும் அதை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்வதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சட்டத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் அதை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்ய வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதாகும். இதற்கு பல உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கலாம். உதாரணமாக பல மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை தங்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்து விட்டு ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாக நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் தன்னுடைய நிலத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்கள் சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. சட்டத்தில் இவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சட்டத்தை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் மிராசுதார்கள் செய்தவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. தன்னுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு எழுதி வைத்து விட்டு விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு இதில் இடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒரு வேலி என்று இருப்பதை எடுத்து

30th July 1953] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

விட்டு அந்த விதியை ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் பல சிக்கல்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்த வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்தம் வெகு நியாயமானது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்து அதை சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று இதைக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தைத்திருத்தாமல் சிதம்பரத்திற்கு விஸ்தரித்தால் பிரயோசனமாக இருக்காது, இந்த சட்டம் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது எவ்விதம் வேலை செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து ரிபோர்ட்டுகளை சேகரித்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு சட்டம் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடப்பதற்கு இந்த திருத்தங்கள் அவசியம். அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*Sri G. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய எதிர்தரப்பிலுள்ள நண்பர்கள் சொன்ன அவ்வளவு விஷயத்தையும் நான் நூற்றுக்கு நூறு ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட சில அனுபவங்களை மட்டுமே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த விஷயங்களை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். 11-25 a.m.

"சென்ற புரட்டாசி மாதத்தில் அறுவடையான நெல் கணக்கு இன்னமும் தீர்க்கப்படாமலேயே நெல் களத்தில் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகள் சாப்பாட்டுக்குக் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மாடுகள் தின்பதற்கு வைக்கோல் இன்றி செத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. மாயவரம், சீர்காழியைச் சுற்றியுள்ள சில கிராமங்களில் புரட்டாசி மாதத்திலிருந்து இன்றையதினம் வரை விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாரமோ, கூலியோ, மாடுகளுக்கு வைக்கோலோ எதுவும் கொடுக்கப்படவேயில்லை. இவ்வளவு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட அதிகாரிகள் தங்களுக்கு எதுவும் தெரியாது போலவே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத்தவிர ஆரலூர் கிராமத்தில் ஒரு பிரசித்தமான மிராசுதார் இருக்கிறார். எனக்கு முன் பேசியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் வடபாதிமங்கலம், குன்னியூர் ஐயர் இவர்களைப் பற்றியேதான் பேசினார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் நிலத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க ஏராளமான சுற்றத்தாரோ, நண்பர்களோ வேண்டும். அப்படிக் கிடைப்பதும் கஷ்டம். ஆனால் என் தொகுதியில் சில மிராசுதார்கள் செய்யும் அநீதிகளைச் சொன்னால் அது ஒரு புஸ்தகமாகும். 1951-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு முந்தி உள்ள பாக்கிகளையெல்லாம் காட்டி விவசாயிகளுக்கு அவர்கள் செய்துவரும் தொந்தரவு கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. பழம் பாக்கியை கொடுக்காவிட்டால் சாகுபடிக்கு நிலம் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லி அவர்களை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். பழம் பாக்கிகளையெல்லாம் தள்ளுபடி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவோ கேட்டும் கூட சர்க்கார் அதைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை. பண்ணைக்கு வாங்கிய கடன், விதை வாங்க வாங்கிய கடன், தாலிகட்ட வாங்கிய கடன் என்று கடன் மேல் கடனாக விவசாயிகளின் மேல் சுமத்தி விவசாயிகளை இன்னும் அடிமைகளாகவே வைத்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரும்படியான நிலைமையில் வைக்கவேயில்லை. அதுவும் கடவுளின் பிரதிநிதிகள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பண்டார சந்நதிகள் செய்து வருகின்ற அக்கிரமங்களைச் சொல்லப்போனால் கடவுளுக்கே இது பொறுக்குமா என்று தோன்றும். அவர்கள் அடியாள்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, காலிகளின் கும்பல்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சாகுபடிக்காரர்களை கசக்கிப் பிழிகிறார்கள். மன்னமந்தல், மட்டியூர், சனப்பாடு, வடுக்குடி முதலிய கிராமங்களிலிருந்து எனக்கு கடிதத்திற்கு மேல் கடிதம் வருகின்றது. தந்தி வருகின்றது. Trunk call-ல் குடிகளின் கஷ்டங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பழம் பாக்கியைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டுத்தான் நிலத்தில் இறங்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி எல்லா விவசாயிகளையும் நிலத்திலிருந்து அடி

யாள்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வெளியேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வகையிலும் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. நான் மடாதிபதிகள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்து நமது அறநிலைய பாதுகாப்பு மந்திரியிடம் சொன்னேன். அவர்களும் இதில் தலையிட முன்வரவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையை இப்படியே சர்க்கார் விட்டுக்கொண்டு சென்றால் இதனால் என்ன ஏற்படுமென்றே சொல்ல முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. பலயிடங்களில் இன்னும் சாகுபடியே நடக்க வில்லை.

" இன்னும் பலயிடங்களில் எரு அடிக்கமுடியாமல் தடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக சாத்தனூரில் எரு அடிக்கும்போது வண்டிகள் ஒரு வயல் வழியாகத்தான் இன்னொரு வயலுக்குப் போகவேண்டியிருக்கும். மிராசு தார்கள் இன்றையதினம் தங்கள் நிலத்தின் வழியாக எரு வண்டிகள் போகக்கூடாதென்று சொல்லித் தடுத்து எரு அடிக்க முடியாமல் செய் திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகள் படும் தொந்தரவுகளை எல்லாம் நேரில் பார்த்து கனம் மந்திரிமார்களிடம் சொல்வதற்கு சபையின் தலைவர், சபாநாயகரை எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒரு முறை சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் வரும் படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" அப்படியே நான் வந்து சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய் தாலும் அதையெல்லாம் எடுத்து நான் சொல்லப்படாது. அது என்னுடைய வேலையில்லை."

* SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU :—" அப்படியானால் கனம் மந்திரிமார்களையே எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் வரும்படியாக நான் அழைக்கிறேன். அவர்களை வரும்படியாக கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சொல்லும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் கோவில் டிரஸ்டிகளாக இருக்கிறார் களே அவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் மனித உள்ளம் படைத்தவர்களேயில்லை. அவர்களது பூர்வோத்தரத்தை எடுத்துப் புரட்டினால் அவர்கள் பெரிய உரிமையை கொலை செய்பவர்களாகவே இருப்பார்கள் என்பது தெரியும், அந்த நீருசுவரவாதிகள் எந்தக் குற்றத் தையும் செய்யத் தயங்கவேயில்லை. கொலைக்காரன், கொள்ளைக்காரன், வெறியன், மோசக்காரன் என்று மக்களால் வெறுத்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் எல்லாம்தான் இன்றையதினம் கோவில் நிர்வாகத்தில் டிரஸ்டி சூப்பிரண்டு களுக்கு ஆதரவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் இருந்தால் கோவில் நிர்வாகம் எப்படி பரிசுத்தமாக இருக்க முடியுமென்பதை கனம் ராஜாஜியின் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களை எல் லாம் எடுத்துச்சொல்லவே முடியாது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒன்றிரண்டு தனிப்பட்ட நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இருக்கலாமே தவிர கோவில்களுக்குத் தான் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக்கோவில் நிர்வா கிகள் தான் கடவுளின் பிரதிநிதிகள் தாங்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு செய்துவரும் அக்கிரமங்கள் சகிக்கமுடியவேயில்லை. அதுவும் மிகவும் நல்லர் என பிறர் கருதவேண்டுமென தானதர்மங்கள் செய்து புத்தகம், புத்தகமாக அச்சடித்து இனமாக வழங்கும் திருப்பனந்தாள் சந்நிதானமே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான குடும்பங்களை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்ற நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் அக்கிரமம் செய்வதையே தனது தனிப்பண்பாக உடைய திருவாடுதுறை மடத்து ஆதீனகர்த்தா செய்துவரும் அக்கிரமங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியுமா ? மட்டியூர், சனப்பாடு போன்ற கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் அக்கிரமச் செய்திகளை எடுத்துச்சொல்லப் போனால் எனக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் நேரமே போதாது. ஆகவே சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுகாவிற்கு இந்தச்சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கும்போதே அந்தச்சட்டத்திலுள்ள பலகுறைபாடுகளை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கும் சர்க்கார் எல்லாவிதமான முயற்சியை யும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தக்க பரிகாரம் தேடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

30th July 1953]

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:— 11-30 a.m.
"Sir, I submit at the very outset that these amendments are limited in their scope, in their nature and in their application. They are not like the amendments that we move in this House when an amending Bill is brought forward. Hon. Members in reviewing the whole working of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal Protection Act pointed out the difficulties in its working and other practical drawbacks they have come across. These will arise when we bring an amending Bill. It is no doubt true that when an Act is passed and after its working, some difficulties are found, an amending Bill is brought. It is a practice all over the world and no statute can be completely satisfactory at the very outset. An Act is passed and subsequently an amending Bill is brought. But here we are extending the provisions of the Tanjore Act to the neighbouring area and even in that extension there is limitation in the Act itself. In section 1, sub-section (2) of the Act it is provided that it could be extended only to the neighbouring districts, that is, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. For instance, it cannot be extended either to the Chingleput or the Ramanathapuram district. There is that limitation; and further we have to take into account whether the conditions are more or less similar to those in the areas to which the Act was applied. We find only in Chidambaram taluk the conditions of tenure are more or less similar to those in the Tanjore district and that is why it was extended to that particular taluk. Even in that taluk certain villages are excepted.

"Now, coming to the amendments, the first amendment seeks to prevent the interference of courts in these matters. I submit that it has been already provided in the Act 'that no court will have jurisdiction.' Section 14 of the Act categorically says,

'No civil court shall entertain any suit or other proceedings to set aside or modify any order or decision of the Revenue Court, Conciliation Officer or other authority acting under this Act or in respect of any other matter.' So there will be no interference at all by the civil courts.

That is amply provided for.

"Then, with regard to the other amendments, we cannot make sweeping changes in the provisions as they exist in the Act. Section 15 clearly states:

'Where this Act is to be brought into force in any neighbouring area outside the Tanjore district, its provisions shall apply subject to such adaptations, exceptions and modifications, if any, as the Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.'

Having the spirit of the Act in mind, we can only make such changes as are consistent with these definitions, namely, adaptation, exception and modification. We cannot make sweeping changes. For instance, one of the amendments seeks to bring the one veli holdings also under the Act. It is not in the nature of adaptation or modification. It goes to the root of the Act, it will be illegal and it cannot be done. By another amendment, the hon. Member wants to change the definition of 'cultivating tenant.' I submit

that the section as it stands satisfies what hon. Members want. I understand 'sub-lessee' is also included in the term 'cultivating tenant.' It is superfluous and unnecessary to extend the definition.

"With regard to eviction, we have fixed the date as 1st July 1953, that is, any tenant who was in possession of the land on 1st July 1953 shall not be disturbed; not only that, if anybody was in possession of the holding or a land on 1st January 1953, he shall not be disturbed. If the landlord has taken it for his own personal cultivation, the tenant would be put back. But now, as it is, any tenant who was in possession on the 1st January, can be replaced by some other tenant. That is not provided against here. We are considering—we have received a report—how best we can provide for that also. Now in this we have provided that when the land is taken by the landlord for his personal cultivation, he could not oust the one who had possession on 1st January 1953.

"Then, another amendment seeks to include the Mayuram Schedule here. We deliberately omitted the Mayuram award, as it is applicable only to the Tanjore district. The conditions, the genesis and development of the very award was peculiar and was applicable to that district only. It is not at all applicable here. On the other hand, we have included the other scale of wages which is in the original Act, because that is prevalent in that area. There is no scope for including the Mayuram award in this notification. Sir, as I have already submitted, the amendment seeks to include one veli holdings also. We cannot make such a sweeping change. We can make only adaptations or modifications.

11-40 a.m. "There is another amendment regarding the jurisdiction of civil courts. If we accept the amendment, we will be creating many complications and it will be a departure also from what is obtaining in Tanjore. In fact, all the points which the amendments seek to include, are already in the Act. The hon. Member Mr. Vagheesam Pillai said that he gave notice of amendments to the notification. No doubt he gave some amendments. But they are not before the House at present. They will be considered later on."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the first amendment of Sri S. Ramalingam to the vote of the House. The amendment is—

'*Add* the following at the end of sub-section (1) of section 6 :—

" No civil court will entertain any petition to evict any tenant after the commencement of the Act ".' "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு அளித்த தீர்ப்பையோ, கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்திரவையோ மாற்று வதற்கு சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்கு எந்தவிதமான அதிகாரமும் தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணை

30th July 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

யாள் சட்டத்தில் கிடையாதென்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அப்படியிருந்தாலும்கூட, சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் இந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னமேயே நிறைய 'எவிக்ஷன்' (eviction) கேஸ்கள் சிவில் கோர்ட்டில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு இதில நான ஒரு ஷரத்து சேர்க்கவேண்டுமமென விரும்புகிறேன. அதுமாதிரியில்லாததால் சிவில் கோர்ட்மூலமாக விவாசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி பின்னால் விவாசாயிகளுக்கு வரக்கூடிய கஷ்டத்தை இப்பொழுதே நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாக வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தால் நான் என் திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ள தயராக இருக்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I may mention Sir, that the Act as it stands bars the jurisdiction of civil courts with regard to the eviction of tenants. Section 10 (1) clearly lays down, ' No cultivating tenant shall be evicted except as provided in section 6 . . .' Therefore, if some courts have entertained certain suits, that is a different matter and they will have to be taken on appeal and we cannot interfere with them. The Government will certainly take note of the difficulty and if it can be removed by executive instructions, that will be done. But the hon. Member cannot expect the Government to issue executive instructions to the courts as such."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, according to the definition, ' cultivating tenant ' or ' tenant ' means a person who contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes the heirs of such person but shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs. Section 10 (1) says: ' No cultivating tenant shall be evicted except as provided in section 6 . . .' I wanted to include ' sub-lessees ' also in the definition of ' cultivating tenant.' If the definition is clarified, the difficulty can be surmounted. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue says that this can be done by an executive order and they have power to make rules. If they accept this, I do not think there will be any difficulty."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, in all Statutes definitions are there and a particular judge interprets it in a particular way and the aggrieved party appeals. Still, I submit, if it is possible to clarify it further and make it beyond any doubt, we shall do so."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The first amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The second amendment is—

' *For* the words " except in cases . . . Act " in sub-section (2), *substitute* the following :—

" If the land-owner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above, the land shall be restored with the help of the Police ".' "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" Sir, if my amendment is accepted, the sub-section will read as follows: ' Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the 1st day of January 1953 and who was not in possession thereof on the 1st day of July 1953, shall, on application made to the Conciliation Officer, be entitled to be restored to such possession; *if the land-owner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above, the land shall be restored with the help of the police.*'

" மேற்கண்ட என் திருத்தத்தில் முக்கியமாக இரண்டு பகுதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. முதல் பகுதியில் நான் சொல்லியிருப்பதையே சுவாமி சகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் பேசும் போது கூட, ஒப்புக் கொண்டு இந்தப் பகுதியை நீக்கவேணடுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். 1953-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதம் சென்ற சாகுபடி காலத்தில் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தவர்களுக்கே நிலம் திரும்பவும் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று தான் இந்த 'நோடிபிகேஷ'னின் அர்த்தம். சென்ற வருஷம் சாகுபடி முடிந்தவுடன் இம்மாதிரி சட்டம் வரப்போகிறது என்று அங்குள்ள மிராசுதார்களுக்குத் தான் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். சென்ற சாகுபடி முடிந்த பிறகு ஆற்றில் தண்ணீர் வந்து வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்கும்போது, வேறு ஒரு ஆசாமிக்கு விட்டு விட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்களானால் நிலம் திரும்பக் கிடைப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லை.

" சென்ற வருஷம் யார் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தார்களோ அவனை நிலத்திலிருந்து மாற்றக்கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து வருஷ உரிமை வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அந்தக் கிளர்ச்சியை நசுக்குவதற்கு, உண்மையில் சாகுபடி செய்தவன், இவனா இல்லையா என்று பார்க்காமல், தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆளுக்கு, 'இவன் குத்தகைதாரன் இந்த வருஷம் சாகுபடி பண்ணுகிறான்' என்று சொல்லி விட்டார்களானால், நிலம் அவர்களுக்கு திரும்பக் கிடைக்காது. அதற்காக இந்த 'நோடிபிகேஷன் வந்திருக்கிறது, எக்ஸ்டன்ஷன் வந்திருக்கிறது, அடாப்டேஷன் வந்திருக்கிறது' என்று சொன்னால் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போகும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் certain adaptations or modifications இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதனால் 'except in cases where some other tenant had been put in possession of the land before the commencement of this Act' என்ற இந்தப் பகுதியை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் முதலில் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

11-50 a.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" I have already said that during the intervening period between the two dates mentioned, if the land has been taken over by the landlord for personal cultivation, we cancel it and give it back to the tenant. But now they want that during that period some tenant might have been appointed by the landlord and they want now that that tenant should be asked to go out and the previous tenant be reinstated. I have already said that certain provisions relating to this aspect of the matter are being considered now. I do not want to hurry. I oppose the amendment. The hon. Member may withdraw it, in the light of what I had said. Otherwise, I will have to oppose it."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அந்த ஷரத்தைக் கவனித்து பின்னால் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன் என்று சொல்லியிருப்பதால் 'except in cases where some other tenant had been put in possession of the land before the commencement of

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this Act ' என்ற அந்தப் பகுதியை நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதை நான் வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால், பிற்பகுதியை தனித் திருத்த மாக பிரேரிக்க அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும் ; அதாவது :

' *Add* the following at the end of sub-section (2) of section 6 of Schedule II :—

" If the land-owner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above the land shall be restored with the help of the Police ".'

" ஏற்கனவே இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்தரவு போட்டு விடுகிறார். நிலச்சுவாந்தார் அதைப்பற்றி கவலைப் படுவதில்லை. கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் இரு சாராருக்கும் சம்மன் அனுப்பு கிறார். ஆனால், நிலச்சுவாந்தார் கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் வருவதில்லை. ஆனால், விவசாயி மாத்திரம் சாட்சிகளைக் கொண்டு போய், ' இந்த வருஷம் நான் சாகுபடி செய்தேன். நிலத்தைத் திரும்பவும் எனக்குச் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று ' கேட்கிறான். நிலத்தைத் திருப்பித்தரவேண்டு மென்று கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்தரவு போடுகிறார்கள். அந்த உத்தரவைக் கௌரவிப்பது யார் ? நிலத்தைத் திருப்பித்தரச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்குச் சென்று விவசாயி கேட்டால் ' இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் எங்களுக்கு சம்பந்தமில்லை, நீ ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போ ' என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள்.

" ஏற்கனவே விவசாயிக்குச் சாதகமாக நிலம் திருப்பவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி அப்பீல் அவசியம் இல்லை. போட்ட உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்ற முடியவில்லை. அதற்காகத்தான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் விவ சாயிகளுக்கு நிலத்தைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கும்படி உத்தரவு போட்டதை அவர்கள் நிறைவேற்றும்படிச் செய்வதற்கு போலீஸ் உதவி பண்ணவேண்டு மென்று கோரும் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளு வார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In no Statute there is provision that the process of law should be implemented with the help of the police. It is implied in the process of law, that the same might be enforced by the revenue official or cour-official. Only if they have any difficulty in enforcing the law, they seek the help of the police. Therefore I cannot accept the amendment, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am most gratified to find the Communist Party having so much faith in the Police, Sir."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" போலீஸ் பேரிலே ஒரு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய சர்க்கார்தான் போலீசை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிற சட்டத்தையும் போலீஸ் நடத்த முன்வரவேண்டு மென்ற அந்த எண்ணத்தோடுதான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன்.

" மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியின்பேரில் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தையும் **withdraw** பண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

The second amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Schedule II—Section 11.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri Ramalingam, has moved three amendments."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, my amendments run as follows :—

' (1) After the words " families " and before the word " for " *insert* the following : " according to Mayuram agreement or ".

' (2) *Add* the following after the words " in kind " occurring in line 3 : " whichever the Pannaiyals may choose ".

' (3) The words " The Schedule shall be omitted " in paragraph 4 may be omitted.'

" இந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் முக்கியமாகச் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நோடிபிகேஷன் பிரகாரம் ஒரு பண்ணையாளுக்கு வேலை செய்த நாளுக்கு 2 மரக்கால் நெல் கூலியாக நிலச்சுவாந்தார் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலும் அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவிலும் சர்க்கார் உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு எடுத்த பிறகு நெல்லின் விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் கூலியைப் பணமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு மிராசுதார்கள் விரும்புகிறார்களேயொழிய, தானியமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு விரும்பவில்லை. 100-க்கு 90 நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் தானியமாகக் கூலி கொடுக்க விரும்பவில்லை. காரணமென்னவென்றால் நெல் மூட்டை ஒன்று ரூ. 28, ரூ. 30 என்று விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறபோது, பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால் கூலி வீதம் கொடுக்க எந்த மிராசுதாருக்கும் மனம் வருவதில்லை. சட்டபூர்வமாக இரண்டு மரக்கால் கூலி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ப்பந்தித்தால் யாரும் கொடுக்க முன்வரமாட்டார்கள். அந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்களும், இந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களும் இதைப் பற்றி விரிவாகப் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். இரண்டுவிதமான கூலி இருந்தால் நல்லது என்று எல்லோரும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு எது சாதகமாக இருக்கிறதோ, அல்லது பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு எது சாதகமாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்தமாதிரி கூலியை வாங்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அவர்களும் ஆமோதிக்கிறார்கள். மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவுக்கு முக்கியமாகப் பொருந்தினாலுங்கூட, அதில் இருக்கிற நன்மையையும் மாத்திரம் சிதம்பரம் கடலூர் தாலூகாக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தத்தில் பண்ணையாளுக்கு ஒரு மரக்கால் என்றும், பெண் கூலிக்கு முக்கால் மரக்கால் என்றும், வருஷக் கடைசியில் களவடி என்று இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு மரக்கால் கூலி நிலச்சுவாந்தார் கொடுத்தாலும்கூட வருஷக் கடைசியில் அவர்களுக்கு எதுவும் மிஞ்சாது. சிதம்பரம் தாலூகாவில் வருஷக் கடைசியில், தானியமாகக் கூலி கொடுப்பதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் பல கிராமங்களில் பல நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் வருஷக் கடைசியில் 10, 12 கலம் தானியம் போனசாக கொடுக்கும் பழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அந்த முறையை அனுசரித்தால் தினசரி வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுக்கு ஒரு மரக்கால் கூலி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுவான், வருஷம் முடிந்த பிறகு 10, 15 கலம் மொத்தமாகக் கிடைத்தால் வீட்டு வசதி செய்துகொள்ள, வீட்டு ரிபேர் செய்துகொள்ள, கல்யாணம், நல்லது பொல்லது செய்துகொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையில் இரண்டு மரக்கால் கூலி கொடுத்தால் நிலச்சுவாந்தார் என்றைக்கு தனக்கு அவசியமாக தேவையாக இருக்கிறதோ அன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகளை வேலை செய் என்று சொல்லுவான், மற்ற நாட்களில் பட்டினி கிடக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். வேறு பல கிராமங்களில், நிலச்சுவாந்தார்

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கூப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் அவன் வரவில்லேயென்று இன்னெருவனே இரண்டு மரக்கால் தருகிறேன், இங்கே வா என்று கூப்பிட்டுக்கொள்ளும்போது சண்டை வரும்.

" ஆகவே, இங்கு இருக்கிறவர்களும், எதிரில் இருக்கிற அங்கத்தினர் களும்கூட இம்மாதிரி இரண்டுவிதமான கூலி முறை இருப்பதை விரும்பு கிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி இரண்டுவிதமான கூலி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கும் இதையாவது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவார் என்று நம்புகிறேன். "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" So far as Tanjore was concerned, the Mayuram agreement was a well-known thing for them. It had been in existence there for a number of years. It was a known thing and so it was put as a special schedule to the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act. But here in Chidambaram the conditions are different. Here the conditions vary from those of Tanjore. For instance the ' pannaiyal ' system that is so peculiar to Tanjore, is not in vogue in Chidambaram. Therefore accepting the amendment of Mr. Ramalingam would only create confusion. That is why I oppose the amendments."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM—" இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை வற்புறுத்து கின்றேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' *In Schedule II—Section* 11.

(1) After the words " Families " and before the word " for " *insert* the following : " according to Mayuram agreement or ".

(2) *Add* the following after the words " in kind " occurring in line 3 : " whichever the Pannaiyals may choose ".

(3) The words " The Schedule shall be omitted " in paragraph 4 may be omited.' "

The amendments were put and lost.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I have moved the following amendments to the original Act :—

(1) '*Add* the following in section 2 :—

Definition " cultivating tenants "—Tenants will include " sub-lessees also ".

(2) ' *Delete* " sub-section 3 (*b*) " or

add the following at the end of section 3 (*b*) :—

(3) " Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land to lease to some tenant or without engaging Pannaiyal." '

12 noon “ ஆனால் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும், கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் இதைப் பற்றி ஆலோசிப்பதாக சொல்வதனால் முதற் பகுதியை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு, அதன் பின்னால் இருக்கக்கூடிய அந்தக் கிளாசை மாத்திரம் பிரேரிக்கின்றேன் அதாவது,

‘ *Delete* sub-section 3 (*b*) *or*

add the following at the end of section 3 (*b*) :—

“ Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land to lease to some tenant or without engaging Pannaiyal ”.’

“ அதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்களும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள், நாங்களும் பேசியிருக்கிறோம். ஒரு வேலிக்கு குறைவாக நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்களை இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்று சொல்வதனால் ; அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துக் கொள்ள முடியாத முறையில் என்னுடைய திருத்தம் இருக்கிறது. அதையாவது கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்வார்களென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I must request the hon. Member to come to my rescue here. The whole thing was well thrashed out at the Select Committee meeting and we came to the conclusion that for the present we need not interfere with the holdings below one veli as it will result in a lot of injustice and create further complications. I think it is better to leave it at that. There is also the legal difficulty because it goes against the very scope of the parent Act. It is a sweeping change. The amendment can be only in the nature of an adaptation or modification.”

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Select Committee has raised the objection that this is going to create trouble. Experience has also shown that these clauses have played havoc in the Tanjore district. Because of these provisions, the relationship between the mirasdars and the peasants is not alright. I have already raised the objection in the Select Committee stage. Legally also we have got a right to modify when extending it to other areas.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ One of the proposals which the hon. Member readily accepted was about the exemption of one veli.”

SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ If we refer to the proceedings, it will be seen that I informed the Select Committee that it is going to create trouble. But in spite of that in the circumstances then existing we accepted it. Regarding the legal objection raised by the Hon. Minister, when the Government have got a right to modify the Act when applying the Act to Chidambaram and other places, we have also got a right to modify.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Sri Ramalingam's first amendment is by leave, withdrawn. Is the hon. Member pressing his two other amendments? ”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Yes, Sir ”.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' *Delete* " sub-section 3 (*b*) " or *add* the following at the end of section 3 (*b*) :—

" Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land on lease to some tenant or without engaging Pannaiyal ".' "

The amendments were put and lost.

(2) ASSIGNMENT OF PORAMBOKES AND BANJAR LANDS—*cont.* *

MR. SPEAKER :—" The next item on the agenda is the resolution of Sri K. Venkaiah. The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram was speaking the other day (27th July) and it was 1-30 p.m. when he had not finished his speech. Mr. Kalyanasundaram will now begin again. As soon as this is over, there is a privilege motion and after that we have the valedictory speeches."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I am not speaking."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the assignment of porambokes and banjar lands to the poor landless people is really a subject to which the Government should pay serious attention. Some of the banjar lands have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation by poor kisans and labourers. They have invested some amounts and they have also put forth their toil. These people are agitating for pattas for a very long time but the Government are granting pattas only according to their will and pleasure. Naturally the poor kisan feels that he is not able to reap the benefits and the yield is poor. We are spending crores of rupees on importing food from other countries. That can be stopped. If these banjar lands are assigned to the local landless poor people and pattas are granted to them, the yield will be definitely greater. But what is it that is actually happening? Poor kisans are being evicted and the lands are distributed indiscriminately to the so-called political sufferers. People who indulge in acts of vandalism are classified as political sufferers and are given lands which are in the occupation of the poor peasants. For example, in Sattenapalli, one Krishna Devaroya was given a land which was in the possession of a poor peasant. The District Congress Committees classified the *Thyagis* as they thought fit and lands were granted to them by evicting the poor kisans. This has affected many poor kisans in Rayalaseema especially in Anantapur district. Even representations made to the Collector were of no avail. The Government must clarify their policy. I don't wish to take up the time of the House. I request that these poor kisans should be given pattas and made to improve the yield. Then only our country will prosper and we will prosper."

* Continued from 27th July.

12-5 p.m.

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో ఇంతవరకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబించిన పోలసీ చూస్తే, వెంటనే దాన్ని మార్చుకోకపోతే గ్రామ సీమల్లో వ్యవసాయం నానాటికి క్షీణ పరిస్థితికి వస్తుందని తెలియచేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో చూస్తే 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగుకు లాయికీ అయినది వుంది. ఈ 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగుకు తీసుకురావాలని ఎన్నో విధాల ప్రయత్నంచేసినా, ప్రభుత్వం, భూస్వాములకు శ్రోత్రియందార్లకు అనుకూలంగాను, పేదలకు శివాయి జమీదార్లకు వ్యతిరేకంగాను అనేక చర్యలుచేసింది. కొడవలూరు గ్రామంలో అనేక సంవత్సరాలనుంచి పేదలు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూమిని రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ఇచ్చారు. మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి రాజకీయ బాధితులు అన్యాయంగా భూములను ఆక్రమించుకోవడంవల్ల పేదలు మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి పోరాటం జరిపారు. స్త్రీలనుంచి పిల్లలవరకు జెల్లకు పోవలసివచ్చింది. కొడవలూరు గ్రామంలోనే తీసుకుంటే లక్ష రూపాయల విలువగల పంట సాగుచేయడానికి వీలులేకుండా ప్రభుత్వం కల్పించిన ఆటంకాలవల్ల నష్టమయింది. ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం శ్రోత్రియందార్లకు అనుకూలంగాను, శివాయి జమీదార్లకు పేదలకు వ్యతిరేకంగానువుండి, పేదలకు చెప్పలేనంత నష్టం కలుగుతోంది. ఇదే విధంగా, గ్రామం విషయం చూపినట్లయితే అక్కడ చెరువు అనవసరమని అంగీకరించినా, ప్రభుత్వం అనేక ఆటంకాలు కల్పిస్తూ, సాగుచేసుకుంటే శివాయి జమీదార్లకు అనేక ఇబ్బందులు కలిగిస్తోంది. ఈ విధంగా చూస్తే రోజు రోజుకు పేద రైతులు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు పంటలు నష్టమవడంవల్ల అనేక కష్టాలుపడి సాగుచేసిన భూముల ఫలితం దక్కకుండా పుండడం, రోజురోజుకు దేశంలో సంక్షోభం ఎక్కువ కావడానికి, పేదల కొనుగోలు శక్తి నశించడానికి కారణమవుతోంది. అన్నింటికన్న ముఖ్యమైన ఆహార అభివృద్ధి, అనేక ప్రధానమైన సమస్యలువుంటే, ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధంగా భూస్వాములు, రాజకీయబాధితుల పేరుతో తీసుకునే చర్యలవల్ల పంటకూడా విపరీతంగా నష్టమవుతోంది. మా జిల్లా తీసుకుంటే సుందరరామి రెడ్డి ఒక రాజకీయబాధితుడు. ఇంతకు ముందు ఎన్నో రోజులనుంచి సమిష్టిగా చెందినటువంటి భూమిని ఆయనకు grant చేశారు. ఆ కారణంగా గ్రామ మంతటాకూడా భూమిని రక్షించుకోడానికి పోరాటం సాగించవలసివచ్చింది. ఎక్కడైనా ఆదేవిధంగా పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములకు రక్షణ కల్పించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం శివాయి జమీదార్లకు వ్యతిరేకంగా పని చేస్తోంది. ఇటీవల వచ్చిన G.O. పర్యవసానం అనేకమంది ఇంతవరకు ఆటంకాలు కల్పించనివారికికూడా ప్రోత్సాహం ఇచ్చి అంతమందిని భూములనుంచి తొలగించడానికి ఉపయోగపడుతోంది. $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ పుట్లు పండే భూముల విషయంలో ఎటువంటి ఆక్షేపణలేదు. G.O. వచ్చిన తరువాత, దాన్ని ఆధారంగా తీసుకుని పేరారెడ్డి అనే ఆయన, 4, 5 వందల ఎకరాలువుండే భూస్వామి వీళ్లందరిని భూములనుంచి తొలగించడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాడు. ఈ విధంగా చూసినట్లయితే, అక్కడ అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వం వేలంవేదుతామని మార్కెటు ధరకు కొనమని చెప్పిన G.O. పేదలకు చాలా నష్టం కలిగించి, భూస్వాములకు అనుకూలంగా వుండి, ఇంకా భూములనుంచి పేదలను తొలగించడానికి వారు ప్రయత్నించడానికో అవకాశం ఇస్తోంది. ఈ G.O. ఫలితంగా అనేక వేల కుటుంబాలు ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలనుంచి సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూములను వదలిపోవలసి వస్తుంది. అందుచేతనే ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడంవల్ల గ్రామాల్లో వుండే వ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులే మారిపోయి, చాలా సంక్షోభం కలుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ కారణాలన్నిం

టిని పురస్కరించుకుని నేను శ్రీ కోలా వెంకయ్యగారి తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ, అందరు సభ్యులను పార్టీ దృష్టితో కాక ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచమని కోరుతూ, నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* **Sri P. GUNNAYYA** :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో వేలకొలది ఎకరాల బంజరు భూమి వున్నది. ఇప్పటికి 10 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి దరఖాస్తులమీద సాగుచేయబడుచున్నాయి. ఇంత వరకు బంజరు భూములు బీదలకు మంజూరుచేయబడలేదు. బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటుకు సంబంధించిన పెద్దిపెంట గ్రామంలో 430 ఎకరాలు బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటు మానేజరుగారి చేతిలో వున్నది. చుట్టుప్రక్కల ప్రాంతాలవారైన హరిజనులు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఈ భూమి మంజూరుకొరకు దరఖాస్తులుకూడా పెట్టుకున్నారు. వారికి ఇవ్వడానికి కాను 430 ఎకరాలు సర్వే చేయబడివున్నాయని చెప్పారు. ఇంతవరకుగూడా వారికి ఇవ్వలేదు. సుమారు 400 ఎకరాల వరకు 5, 6 వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి కొంతవరకు సాగుకూడా చేసారు. అక్కడవుండే భూస్వాములు, 40, 30 ఎకరాలు వుండే రైతులు దాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకొని బీదలను వెళ్లగొట్టారు. సామాన్య ప్రజలు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, చాకళ్ళు, మంగళ్లు మొదలైనవారు కల్లుగీత పనివాళ్లు కూడా 100 ఎకరాలువరకు సేద్యం చేస్తున్నారు. వారికికూడా భూమి దక్కకుండా భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకున్నారు. దాన్నిగురించి మన మద్రాసు ముఖ్య మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి ఒక మెమొరాండం సబ్మిటు చేసాను. దానికి ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు కలెక్టరుగారికి పంపిస్తున్నాను అనిచెప్పారు. తరువాత పార్వతీపురం తాలూకాలో మారొక్కండపుట్టి గ్రామంలో 50 ఎకరాల భూమి బంజరుగా వున్నది. ఆ భూమినికూడా పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, 50 ఎకరాలు 40 ఎకరాలు వున్నటువంటి భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకుంటున్నారు. దాన్నిగురించి కలెక్టరుగారికి అనేక అర్జీలు ఇచ్చినా వారు అంగీకరించకుండా వున్నారు. దాన్ని గవర్నమెంటువారు పరిశీలిస్తున్నారు అన్నారు. గవర్నమెంటు సెక్రటరీని అడిగినా, మినిష్టర్లనడిగినా గవర్నమెంటులో వుంది అంటున్నారు. గవర్నమెంటు ఎక్కడో ఏమిటో నాకు తెలియదు, అనంతపురం జిల్లా, తాడిపత్రి తాలూకాలో ఏడికి మదురాగుడిపాడు ఫారెస్టులో 2,000 ఎకరాలవరకు బంజరు భూమిని హరిజనులు ఇప్పటికి 5 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి దరఖాస్తు సాగుచేసినట్లు తరువాత భూమిని Reserve forest లోకి తీసుకోడం జరిగింది. ఆ హరిజనులు మంత్రి నాగన్న గౌడుగారి దగ్గరకు రాయబారం వెడితే D.F.O. ను కనుక్కుంటాను అన్నారు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధిగా వచ్చి గవర్నమెంటు స్థాపన చేసి పరిపాలన చేస్తున్న మంత్రిగారు ఇలాంటి జవాబులు చెబుతున్నారు. వారు పూటకు భోజనంలేక అనేక ఇబ్బందులు పడి చస్తున్నారు. ఈ పూట 5 రూపాయలు నేను వారి భోజనానికి ఇచ్చి మన ఎసంబ్లీ ప్రక్కనే కూర్చోబెట్టాను. ప్రభుత్వవారు ఈ బంజరు భూమి విషయంలో హరిజనులకు అనేక కష్టాలు కల్పిస్తున్నారు. ఈ బంజరు భూమి విషయంలో అస్పృశ్యత విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులకు ఏమి సహాయం చేయలేకపోతోంది. కనీసం ఈ ఎసంబ్లీలో వుండే 60, 63 హరిజను M.L.A. లు అయినా వెంకయ్యగారి సవరణను ఆమోదించాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తదుపరి ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయములో హరిజనులకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏలాటి సహాయం చేయిడం లేదు. వారు ఈనాటికికూడా అస్పృశ్యులుగా పరిగణింపబడు తున్నారు. ఆటువంటి అసహాయులైన హరిజనులకు కొంత ఉపకారము కలుగుటకై ఇప్పుడు వెంకయ్యగారు ఒక సవరణ తీసుకువచ్చారు. ఈ సవరణను కనీసము మద

[Sri P. Gunnayya] [30th July 1953

రాసు రాష్ట్రములో హరిజనుల తరఫున ఎన్నికైనటువంటి 60 మంది శాసన సభ్యులైన బలపరచినట్లయితే మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రాన్ని పరిపాలిస్తున్నటువంటి మంత్రులకు వీరియొక్క విలువ తెలుస్తుంది. ఎందుకనగా ఇప్పుడు ఈ 60 మంది శాసన సభ్యులు ఏదో రిజర్వు స్థానాలలో ఇతరుల సహాయంవల్ల ఎన్నికైనటువంటివారు అని ప్రభుత్వము చులకనగా పరిగణిస్తున్నది. కాని ఈ 60 మంది శాసన సభ్యులు ఒకటైనప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం ఏమౌతుందో తెలుస్తుంది. అప్పుడే ప్రభుత్వానికి వీరియొక్క విలువ బోధపడుతుంది. కనుక హరిజనుల తరఫున ఎన్నికైనటువంటి అన్ని పార్టీల శాసన సభ్యులు హరిజనుల కొరకు ప్రతిపాదించినటువంటి శ్రీ వెంకయ్యగారి ఈ సవరణను బలపరచవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక రెండు మాసాలలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము, ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యులు విడిపోతున్నారు. కనుక ఇప్పుడు వచ్చినటువంటి ఈ సదవకాశాన్ని వదలిపెట్టక హరిజను తరఫున వచ్చినటువంటి అందరు శాసన సభ్యులు ఈ సవరణను బలపరచి గెలిపించవలెనని అన్ని పార్టీల సభ్యులకు మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో పార్టీ విభేదాలు ఎంచక హరిజనుల అభివృద్ధినే ప్రధానముగా భావించి ఈ సవరణను బలపరచవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ సవరణను అన్ని పార్టీల సభ్యులు బలపరచినందుకు, ఆయా పార్టీల నాయకులు ఆ సభ్యులమీద ఎట్టి చర్యకూడ తీసుకోకూడదని పార్టీ నాయకులకుకూడ మనవిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

12-18 p.m. * Sri N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—" Sir, in supporting the resolution, let me make it clear that we have no grudge against any political sufferer as such. We are opposed to the policy followed by the previous Ministry which has resulted in a great injustice to agricultural labourers and poor peasants whose lands were taken away and assigned to political sufferers. Even after the advent of the Rajagopalachari Ministry, the injustice has not been removed. Whenever this question was raised in this Assembly, the Ministry was pleading that it was helpless as there were so many difficulties. But those difficulties are not immense and they are surmountable if only the Government are determined to do justice to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants. We know that there is large-scale unemployment in the countryside. Even the sponsors of the five-year plan have admitted that the plan has failed in solving the unemployment problem. Assignment of banjar lands to the landless will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem and in relieving the distress in the countryside. In Cuddapah district, there are thousands of acres of very valuable land which are lying fallow. I myself know that there are more than 400 acres of forest banjar lands in the villages of Peddalevaka and Lingala in Cuddapah and Pulivendla taluks, respectively. There are also some waste lands in Buggavanka near Cuddapah. The Government have been refusing to give these cultivable waste lands on patta for the last so many years. Those who were cultivating these lands were recently ordered to be evicted by the local authorities, and the seedlings grown on seed beds were destroyed. The penalties levied on the poor people who cultivate these lands are very high. Apart from penalty, the assessment on these lands is higher than the assessment for landlords' lands in the neighbouring villages. About 2,000 applications for assignment of waste lands are pending in the office of the Collector of Cuddapah. This position was pointed out in the District Food Production Committee at many

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of its meetings, but with no avail. The procedure followed in disposing of these applications is very clumsy and the rules are very rigid. We know that red-tapism is prevailing on a large scale in several departments. The disposal of these applications is entrusted to the Revenue Department which is already having heavy work. That department is not able to dispose of the pending applications promptly. Formerly, Tahsildars were asked to dispose of these applications, but now only the Collectors are vested with that power. The local authorities are not accessible.''

(The Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

***Sri A. K. SUBBIAH** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தற்போது விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது சம்பந்தமாக என்னுடைய கருத்துக்களையும் சில வார்த்தைகளில் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படு கிறேன். 12-20 p.m.

" குறிப்பாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எங்களுடைய தொகுதியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய ஹரிஜனங்கள், சமூகத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள், தரிசாகக் கிடந்த நிலங்களைப் பயிரிடுவதற்காக, தங்களுடைய மனைவி மக்களுடைய நகை நட்டுகளை விற்றும், கடன் வாங்கியும் செலவு செய்து விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் தியாகிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் பறித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள்.

" வடுவூர் ரேஞ்சு, இடமேலையூர் என்ற கிராமத்தில் 10, 15 ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்த நிலத்தைப் பறித்து சர்க்கார் தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஏற்கனவே விவசாயிகள் விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்கு கொடுத்தும் தியாகிகள் அந்த நிலத்தில் சாகுபடி செய்யவில்லை. விவசாயிகளும் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும் நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளுக்குத் திருப்பித் தரவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" நாச்சிக்குளம் ரேஞ்சில் லட்சக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவைகளைத் தியாகிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். உண்மையாகவே தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், இம்மாதிரி தரிசாகக் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம்.

" கர்ப்பனூதகுளத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களும், ஜாதி இந்துக்களும் விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலங்களையும், ஜாதி இந்துக்களின் நிலங்களையும் பறிமுதல் செய்து தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

" கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள்கூட சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு விஜயம் செய்தபோது, வேதாரண்யக் கடற்கரைக்கு வந்துவிட்டு திரும்பிப் போய்விட்டார். விவசாயிகளெல்லாம் அவரை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு, அவரை வரவேற்பதற்காக, அங்குள்ள நிலைமையை நேரில் காட்டுவதற்காக, விவசாயிகளுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்லுவதற்காக, பந்தல் முதலியன போட்டுக்கொண்டு காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அவர் வேதாரண்யக் கடற்கறையில் கொஞ்சநேரம் நின்று பார்த்துவிட்டு திரும்பிவிட்டார். ஆகவே, விவசாயிகளுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்லமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால், ஹரிஜனங்களிடமிருந்து பறிக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையான ஏழைத் தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் நல்ல வசதி உள்ளவர்களுக்கு

கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற அந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் பறிமுதல் செய்து ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.''

12-25 p.m. * SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் வெங்கையா அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறேன். நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தரிசு நிலங்களையெல்லாம் தலைக்கு மூன்று ஏக்கர் வீதம் நிலமில்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் முழுமனதோடு ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

" இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் ஏராளமான தரிசு நிலங்கள் வீணாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் மாத்திரம் 411,000 ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமான தரிசு நிலங்கள் கிடக்கின்றன. இந்தத் தரிசு நிலங்களையெல்லாம் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம் இன்றைய நிலைமையில் பஞ்சம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சத்தின் காரணமாகப் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் மாத்திரமல்ல. மேல்சபையில் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் புள்ளிவிவரம் கொடுக்கிறபோது, ' நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் கோவை ஜில்லாவுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகப்படியான தற்கொலைச் சாவுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன ' என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். சர்க்காருடைய புள்ளிவிவரம் அப்படியிருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் அதிகப்படியான பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்ற ஜில்லாவில் கோவைக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக சேலம் ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. ஏன் இந்த விதமான தற்கொலைச் சாவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன? அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையில் திக்கற்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்கு முன்னால் இருப்பது தற்கொலை சாவைத் தவிர வேறு இல்லை.

" இந்த மாதிரி ஜனங்கள் தற்கொலை செய்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வழியென்னவென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு தரிசு நிலங்களைப் பயிரிடும்படி கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அதில் அவர்கள் வேலைசெய்து பிழைத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். அப்பொழுது தான் தற்கொலைச் சாவுகளைத் தடுக்கமுடியும்.

" ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தை செலவிட்டு நாட்டில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கப் போகிறோம் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், நடைமுறையில் செய்வது என்ன? உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கப்போகின்றேன் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய சர்க்கார், அதற்காக கோடிக் கணக்கான பணத்தைச் செலவிடக்கூடிய சர்க்கார், வீணாகக் கிடக்கக்கூடிய தரிசு நிலங்களை ஏன் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது?

" சேலம் ஜில்லாவில், ஆத்தூர் தாலூகாவில் 90 ஏக்கர் நிலம் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறது. அவைகள் நல்ல நிலமாக இருக்கிறது. சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நிலமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலத்தை ஏன் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது? விவசாயிகளின்மீது நல்லெண்ணம் இருந்தால், நாட்டில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் உண்மையாகவே நினைத்தால், உடனடியாக தரிசு நிலங்களை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" ஆனால், அதற்கு பதிலாக, தரிசு நிலத்தைப் பயிரிட்டு, உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு சாகுபடி செய்துவரக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் 6-ம் நெம்பர் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து நிலத்தைவிட்டு வெளியேறும்படி சொல்லுகிறது. நிலத்தைவிட்டு வெளியேற மறுத்தால் போலீசைவிட்டு வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள். தரிசு நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்துவரக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுவதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். அத்துடன் தரிசு நிலங்களை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

30th July 1953] [Sri K. V. Ramasamy]

" தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்தச் சபையின் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கும் டாக்டர் வரதராஜுலு நாயுடு போன்ற எத்தனையோ தியாகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். டாக்டர் நாயுடு போன்றவர்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமா? அவர்களுக்கு வேறு வசதியே இல்லையா? உயர்ந்த தியாக புருஷர்கள், பழம்பெரும் தேச பக்தர்கள் தங்கள் தியாகத்தை 5 ஏக்கருக்காக விற்பனை செய்யவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அதே சமயத்தில், குமாரபாளையத்தில் ஒரு கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர் உண்மையிலேயே தியாகம் செய்தவர், காங்கிரசில் சேர்ந்து சிறைக்குச் சென்றவர், அவர் இன்று கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார். அவர் குடும்பம் கஷ்டப்படுகிறது. தியாகிகளுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதைக் கேட்டு, அவர் விண்ணப்பித்துக் கொண்டும் கூட, அந்த ஏழை நெசவாளிக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. நிலத்திற்கு அரும்பாடுபட்டு, எந்த வகையிலும் அவருக்கு நிலம் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

" இந்த மாதிரியாக கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் தரவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாமல், போக போக்கியத்தில் புரண்டு கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய செல்வந்தர்களாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் தரவேண்டாமென்றுதான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். ஏழைகளாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். பணக்கார தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டாமென்று நாங்கள் சொன்னால், அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தியாகிகளைக் கேவலப்படுத்துகிறோம் என்று சர்க்காரப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் நினைக்கவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

" நண்பர் வெங்கையா அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை அவர்களும் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" As a number of Members want to take part, I fix a time-limit of three minutes for each speaker."

Sri S. VEMIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to state that in respect of the matter under discussion, the present Government are worse than the previous Government. I can quote instance after instance to prove this. In G.O. No. 1523, the Government were pleased to assign lands without collecting the market value. A preferential treatment was given to political sufferers. But that order has been cancelled recently. The Government have now come forward with another order. It is the unkindest cut of all coming from the Government. I desire to say that these lands are in the occupation of the poorer sections of the people. They are being deprived of these lands on account of the present G.O. Under the present G.O., no poor man will get lands. I do not understand why this Government, in spite of the agrarian committee's recommendations and also the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's recommendations, do not come forward to implement those recommendations. The committee reports were distributed, but the recommendations have been shelved. When the Government will come forward to implement this land revenue reform, I do not know. Apart from patta lands, there are several waste lands and also tank bed lands. There are tanks which are silted up. There are also forests without any tree growth in them. All these lands can easily be assigned to the poorer sections of the people. Thereby we can increase our food production. In this connection, I wish to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to Article 46 of the Constitution, wherein it

12-30 p.m.

is stated that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If the interest of the Government is to protect and safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they should come forward and assign all these lands free without auctioning or demanding market value. All these lands are at the disposal of the Government. The landlords are taking advantage of the ignorance of the poorer sections of the people. They have been doing mischievous things. The Government are saying that not more than 5 acres of land will be assigned, and anything in excess of 5 acres will be taken away from the landlords and assigned to the poorer sections of the people. I want to know the number of cases wherein the landless were evicted from Government land . . ."

(The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Hon. Speaker called on Sri G. Nageswara Rao to speak.)

12-33 p.m. SRI. G. NAGESWARA RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, ప్రస్తుతము, ప్రభుత్వంవారు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలయొక్క, పేద రైతులయొక్క విషయములో చాలా అశ్రద్ధ, అన్యాయము చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ఒక ఉదాహరణం చెప్పుతున్నాను. రాజోలు తాలూకాలో రామరాజులంక అనే గ్రామం ఉన్నది. అక్కడ ఒక ఆది-ఆంధ్ర కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటి ఉన్నది. అది 30 సంవత్సరములుగా ఒక లంక భూమిని లీజు పద్ధతిని సాగుచేస్తున్నది. 30 సంవత్సరములుగా ఆ సొసైటీ వారు ఎంతో శ్రమపడి ఎన్నో వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఆ భూములను బాగా అభివృద్ధి చేస్తూ, 1951 వరకు సాగుచేశారు. యిది యిట్లా వుండా అక్కడ అన్ని కులాలకు చెందినటువంటివిన్ని రైతులు భూస్వాములు వున్నటువంటివిన్ని ఒక లేబర్ సొసైటీని ఒక భూస్వామి స్థాపించగా ఆ భూస్వామి పలుకుబడివల్ల ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆది-ఆంధ్ర సొసైటికి చేస్తున్నటువంటి లంక భూములను ఈ భూస్వామి లేబర్ సొసైటీకి గ్రాంటుచేశారు. ఈ విధంగా 30 సంవత్సరములుగా హరిజనులు చేస్తున్నటువంటి భూములు వారికి దక్కకుండా చేసినారు అంటే ప్రభుత్వము హరిజనుల పట్ల ఎటువంటి వైఖరి చూపుతున్నదో అగ్రహించుకోవచ్చును. హరిజనులు ఈ విషయంలో ఎన్నో పిటీషన్లు పెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వం వినడంలేదు. కాని ఆ భూస్వాములు కోరినటువంటి పనిని ఒక నిమిషములో నెరవేరుస్తుంది. అందుచేత హరిజనులు 30 సంవత్సరాలుగా చేస్తునటువంటి ఆ లంక భూములను తిరిగి వారికే lease పద్ధతిలో ఇవ్వడానికి పూనుకోవలెనని అటువంటి లంక భూములను ప్రభుత్వము పాటుకు పెట్టడంగాని, భూస్వాములకు యివ్వడముగాని చేయకూడదని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రెండవది, బంజరు భూముల విషయములో పది సంవత్సరములనుండి ఎన్నో వందల రూపాయలు పెట్టుబడి పెట్టి సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి బంజరు భూములను ఈ రోజున సాగుచేసేవారికి దక్కకుండా మార్కెట్ రేటుకు అమ్మడం జరుగుతున్నది. యిది చాలా అన్యాయము. యిటువంటి బంజరు భూములను ఎవరైతే మొదటనుండి సాగు చేస్తూన్నారో వారికే వుచితంగా యిచ్చి పట్టాలు యివ్వాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever the question of political sufferers comes before this House, even in the form of a question, the House seems to be very sensitive, and a volley

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of supplementaries always follow. This is mainly due to the fact that the problem of the political sufferers is very closely intertwined with the problem of the landless. Often-times, scrutiny of the question will reveal that the so-called political sufferers were not really political sufferers but were mostly political supporters. It also often happens that the political sufferer who claims lands possesses lands himself. When landless people bring under cultivation new land, and when they are dispossessed of that land, it often violates public sentiment. The Chief Minister when he assumed office took a very healthy attitude and gave an assurance that no new assignments will be made. One or two Government Orders, I believe, were issued in this connection. Since then, there has been a little recession from the stand he took. It is unfortunate that the landless people are being deprived of the land in order to give that land to a political sufferer. In my own experience in Wynaad a number of landless people who came there, cleared the forests, and brought under cultivation new land, and also were in occupation of those lands, are now told that those lands are reserved for political sufferers. We made representations. We carried on agitation. I do not know what became of our representations. These landless people are helpless people who are unable to pay even a small amount to purchase the land. They brought new land under cultivation. When they are asked to pay for the land that they have brought under cultivation, they are unable to pay the price. When they cannot pay for the land, the next course is to put those lands to auction. In that case, the land will go to the richer people and not to the poorer people. The poor man is thus deprived of his land. I, therefore, commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Government."

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—"అధ్యక్షా, దేశములో ఈ బంజరు 12-38 p.m.
భూముల సమస్య రోజు రోజుకు అతి తీవ్రంగా పరిణమిస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము చాలా అలితంగా విచారిస్తున్నారు. ఈ సభలో కొంతమంది శాసన సభ్యులు ఈ బంజరు భూములు పేదవాళ్లకు యిచ్చే విషయము నిర్ణయించడములో చెప్పదలచుకొన్నది ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. మిత్రుడు గున్నయ్యగారు చెప్పినట్లు ఈ శాసన సభలో 64 మంది నిమ్న జాతులకు చెందిన సభ్యులున్నారు. ఈ జాతిగల సభ్యులందరు ఈ సభలో ఏకగ్రీవంగా ఈ బంజరు భూములు నిమ్న జాతులకు యివ్వవలెనని తీర్మానించినప్పుడు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ భూములు యిచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము వారి ఆర్డరులు ఎంత త్వరగా జారీచేస్తే, అంత మంచిది అని నా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ ఆర్డర్లు త్వరగా జారీచేయకపోతే, ఈ శాసన సభలోని నిమ్నజాతికి చెందిన సభ్యులందరు ఒకటి అయితే, ఈ ప్రభుత్వము తారుమారు అవుతుందని గుర్తించాలి. ప్రభుత్వము:వారు ఈ నిమ్న జాతుల పరిస్థితులు ముందు గుర్తించాలని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ నిమ్నజాతులు దేశములో వున్న జమీందార్ల దగ్గరనుంచియు, మరి యితర భాగ్యవంతుల దగ్గరనుంచియు భూములను లాగుకొని, తమకు యివ్వమని కోరడములేదు. ఇప్పటికి సుమారు పది, పదిహేను సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ నిమ్న జాతులకు, పేదవాళ్లకు అందరికిని భూమి యిస్తామని ఆశకల్పించి బంజరు భూములను బాగుచేసుకొని, పలితము అనుభవించమని చెప్పియున్నందున, ఈ నాటివరకు భూములను ఎంతో శ్రమపడి బాగుచేసుకొని అనుభవించుచున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది ఈ నాడు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ పేదవాళ్ల దగ్గరనుంచి ఈ భూముల నన్నిటిని లాగుకొని వేలము

వేస్తామని చెప్పడము అన్యాయమని అంటున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా జరిగినయెడల ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ పేదవాళ్లను యింతవరకు మభ్యపరచి బంజరు భూములను బాగు చేయించుకొన్నారని తేలుతున్నది. గాంధీగారుగూడా ఈ నిమ్నజాతుల పురోభివృద్ధి కొరకై ఎంతో కాలంపాటు బడియున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నిమ్న జాతులకు నిర్లక్ష్యము, అన్యాయము చేయకుండా, వీరికి ఈ బంజరు భూములను వెంటనే శాంక్షను చేయమని కోరుతూ, యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

12-42 p.m. SRI K. MALAKONDIAH :—" Speaker, Sir, మిత్రుడు వెంకయ్య గారు తీసుకొని వచ్చినటువంటి తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ, కొద్దిగా ఒక విషయాన్ని నేను ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసికొని-రావలసిన అవసరం వుంటుందని భావిస్తున్నాను. అదేమిటంటే, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నాడు అవలంభించేటటువంటి విధానమును పరిశీలిస్తే, దేశములో ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకుగాని, పేద రైతాంగానికిగాని ఏ విధంగాను ఉపయోగించడములేదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఈ విధానము ఆచరణలోకి వచ్చేటప్పటికి నిరుపయోగమని రుజువు అయిపోయింది. కారణమేమిటంటే, మా తాలూకాలో సుమారు రెండు వందల గ్రామాలున్నవి. ఆ గ్రామాలలోని పేద రైతుల వద్దనుంచి సుమారు నాలుగు వందల పిటీషనులకు పైగా బంజరు భూములకు పట్టాలు యిప్పించమని, నావద్దకు వచ్చియున్నవి. మా తాలూకాలో వున్న రెండువందల గ్రామాలకును నాలుగు వందల పిటిషనులు వచ్చాయి అంటే, దీన్నిబట్టి దేశములో పేద రైతాంగము ఎంతమందిఉన్నారో గమనించవలసియున్నది. బంజరు భూములకొరకు దేశములో ఎంత విప్లవము ఏర్పడ్డదోగూడా ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. రోజు రోజుకు ఈ సమస్య చాలాతీవ్రంగా పరిణమిస్తున్నది. ప్రజలలో కల్లోలము జాస్తి అయింది. ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయములో ఎంత తీవ్ర పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడ్డదో గుర్తించినట్లులేదు. ఈ బంజరు భూములకుగాను పట్టాలు యిచ్చే విషయములో, నేనొక ముఖ్యమైన విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. గ్రామాలలోని కరణము, మునసబులు ఈ పేదవాళ్లను మభ్యపెట్టి అక్రమంగా డబ్బు వసూలుచేయడము అంత ఇంత అని చెప్పనలవికాకుండాయున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారినుంచి పట్టాయిప్పించుతామని యీ పేదవాళ్లను మభ్య పెట్టి పట్టా ఒకటింటికి పది, పదిహేను రూపాయిల చొప్పున యీనాలువందలమంది పేదవాళ్ల వద్దనుంచి సుమారు 18 వందల రూపాయలు వసూలు చేశారు. పేదవాళ్లు చేసుకొనే భూములకుగాను అక్రమంగా యీకరణము మునసబులు బి. ఫారములు వ్రాసి, ప్రభుత్వంవారు పినాల్టివేశారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి చెల్లించాలని యీవిధంగా వేలకు వేలు, డబ్బువసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. తహశీల్దార్లుగాని, కలెక్టరుగాని యీ పేదవాళ్ల భూములు సాగుచేసుకొమ్మని ఆర్డరు యిస్తే, యీకరణము, మునసబులు, ఆభూములను సాగు చేసుకొననివ్వకుండా అక్రమంగా బి. ఫారములు వ్రాయడం, పినాల్టీలు వేశారని, డబ్బువసూలుచేసి అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ఇదంతయు ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించి, విచారించవలసియున్నది. ఒక గ్రామములో ముప్పది ఎకరముల బంజరు భూమివుంటే, ఒక ఆసామీకి రెండు ఎకరాలు 1932 వ సంవత్సరములో యిచ్చారు. ఆ రైతుకడు బీదవాడు. యీ నాటివరకు సాగుచేసుకొని జీవించుచున్నాడేగాని, కుటుంబ పోషణ జరగడము లేదు, అంతేకాకుండా ఆయనకు యీనాటివరకు ఆభూమికిగాను పట్టాయివ్వలేదు. ఉదరపోషణకై పాటుబడి సాగుచేసుకొనే యీపేదరైతాంగానికి, వలసినంత భూమిని యిచ్చేనిబంధన ప్రభుత్వము వారు శాసన రూపములో తీసుకొని వచ్చి, యీ పేద రైతాంగాన్ని, వ్యవసాయకూలీలను రక్షించాలని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

30th July 1953]

* **SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO** :—" అధక్షా, జాతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరంలో పాల్గొని త్యాగము చేసినటువంటి రాజకీయ బాధితులకు పారితోషికంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఒక్కొక్కరికి అయిదు ఎకరాల మాగాణి భూమినీ లేక పది ఎకరాల మెట్టభూమిన్ని యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఒక ప్రణాళిక తయారు చేసింది. 12-44 p.m. అయితే యీ ప్రణాళికపైన లేనిపోని వాదోపవాదాలు బయలు దేరినందు నైతేనేమి, అక్కడక్కడ వ్యక్తిగతంగా కాంగ్రెసులో ఉండినటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, వారికి వున్నటువంటి పలుకుబడిని అన్యాయముగా వుపయోగించి పేద రైతులను భూములనుండి వెళ్ళగొట్టి, ఆభూములను ఆక్రమించుకొన్న కారణముచేత నైతేనేమి, ఎక్కువగా విమర్శలు ప్రజలలో ఒకవిధమైన అపోహలు బయలు దేరినవి. యదార్థంగా జరిగినటువంటి విషయాలను బట్టి, యీ రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూములు యివ్వడము అనే ప్రణాళికనుండి ఎందరు లాభపడ్డారు, ఎందరు లాభపడవలసిన వారు యింకను ఉన్నారని ఆలోచిస్తే, దేశంలో ఎవరైతే ఉన్న భూములు యీ స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరముకొరకు పోగొట్టుకొనిగాని, వున్న వుద్యోగాలు వదులుకొనిగాని, యీ స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరంలో పాల్గొన్నందున నేటివరకుగూడా ఎక్కువ దారిద్ర్యావస్థలో మునిగి తేలుతూన్నారో వారు మినహా, తతిమ్మావారందరు కూడా ఈ భూములు రావడంలో తొందరపడి ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క నియమాలను దిక్కరించి వారు భూములను స్వాధీనము చేసుకోవడమనేది నేడు అతి ప్రధానమైన సమస్యగా ఏర్పడింది. అయితే ప్రతిపక్షమువారు యీనాడు సూచించేటటువంటి పద్ధతి చూస్తే, ఏ వర్గానికిగూడా న్యాయముగా భూములు రావలసివున్నవో, ఆ వర్గానికి మన ఆంధ్రదేశములో లాభమువున్నదా, లేదా, అని ఆలోచించినట్లయితే, ఒకదెబ్బతో రెండుపిట్టలు ఎగరకొట్టాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో వాదిస్తున్నారని తేలుతున్నది. ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిచ్చిన భూములను రద్దుచేయాలని వీరు వాదిస్తున్నారు. దేశములో అక్కడక్కడ ఏదోవిధంగా రాజకీయబాధితులు ప్రభుత్వంనుండి అర్జీలుపొంది స్థిరంగా అనుభవించుచున్న భూములను యీనాడు ప్రతిపక్షమువారు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని రద్దు చేయమని కోరే దృక్పథముతో మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు వారి సూచనమేరకు యీ రాజకీయబాధితులను భూములనుండి వెళ్ళగొట్టాలని అనడం దేశభవిష్యత్తుకు మంచికోసము అవునో కాదో గుర్తించాలి. దేశంలో వున్న అన్ని వర్గాలవారు యీ స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరంలో పాల్గొన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా రాజకీయబాధితులను అన్యాయము చేయాలని వాదించడము దేశశ్రేయస్సు కోరడముకాదని రుజువగుచున్నది. ఈ రాజకీయబాధితులందరు ఏకైక పార్టీ దృక్పథంతో దేశస్వాతంత్ర్యముకొరకు, జాతీయ సమస్యను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఏకగ్రీవంగా పోరాడారు. ఈ విషయము దేశములోని ప్రతి మానవుడుకూడా మరచిపోరాదు. స్వాతంత్ర్యసమరంలో పాల్గొన్నవారందరికి పారితోషికంగా ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబానికి కావలసినంత భూమికి మిగులుగా భూమిని ఇవ్వమని ఎవ్వరుకోరడములేదు. ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిచ్చిన భూములను మాత్రము అనుభవించుచున్నారు. కాని వీరిలో కొందరు మిత్రులు వారికి భూములు అక్కరలేదని చెబుతున్నారేకాని, వారియొక్క దూరదృష్టికి వారే ఆలోచించుకోవలసిన అవసరం వారేగుర్తించాలి. దేశంలో యీనాటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి ప్రతి వ్యక్తిని అయిదు ఎకరాలు మాగాణి భూమితో సామాన్యకుటుంబాలకు పోషణ జరగడమనేది దుర్లభము. జాతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్యముకొరకు పోరాడిన యీ రాజకీయ బాధితులకు యిదివరకు వారికి ఉండుకున్న భూములు పోగొట్టుకోవడము, ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి ఈనాడు వస్తుందని ఆశించిన భూములు రాకపోవడము, జరుగుతున్నది. ఆనాటినుంచి యీనాటివరకు యీ రాజకీయ బాధితులు పడే చిక్కులు చెప్పనలవికాదు. ఈనాడు యీ

తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదించినట్లయితే, ప్రభుత్వంనుండి ఏకోవిధంగా యింతవరకు సంపాదించుకొన్న భూములు యీ రాజకీయబాధితులు పోగొట్టుకొనుట తథ్యమని చెప్పక తప్పదు.''

12-48 p.m. **Sri G. SURYANARAYANA** :—'' అధ్యక్షా, నిరుపేదలుగాఉన్న వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు భూముల నిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక ఉత్తర్వును జారీచేశారు. ఈ ప్రకటనను చూచి నిరుపేదలయిన హరిజనులు తమకు దున్నుకొనుటకు భూమి దొరుకుతుందని ఇంతకాలంగా బ్రహ్మాండమైన ఆశతో ఉన్నారు. అంతేకాదు. ఎంతోకాలంగా కష్టించి తాము సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చిన భూమికి ఇటి మీద తామే స్వంతదారులం కాగలమని ఈ నిరుపేదలు భావించారు. గత 10, 15 సంవత్సరములుగా బంజరు భూములను బాగుచేసి సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న హరిజనులను నేనెరుగుదును. అటువంటివారికి ఆ భూములకు ఉచితంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇవ్వడం సక్రమమైన పద్ధతి. మన రాష్ట్రం ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలోని, విజయనగరం, విశాఖపట్నం శృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకాలలోను, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా, చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకాలోను వేలాది ఎకరముల బంజరు భూములున్నాయి. ఈ భూములను నిరుపేదలయిన హరిజనులకు ఇతర వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఇచ్చే విషయంలో చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. హరిజనులను సాంఘికంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను అభివృద్ధి పరచవలెనని మహాత్మాగాంధిగారు మనకందరకు ఉపదేశించారు. అయితే గ్రామోద్యోగులు, ఇతర రెవిన్యూ అధికారులూ, స్థానికంగా ఉండే భూస్వాములకు, భాగ్యవంతులకు మాత్రమే తోడ్పడుతున్నారుగాని, హరిజనులకు తోడ్పడుటలేదు. తరతరాలుగా హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూములనుంచికూడ వారిని తప్పించి వాటిని భూస్వాములకు కట్టబెట్టేటట్లుగా వారు ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో పేదవారిపేరన పట్టాలున్నప్పటికి గ్రామాలలోని భాగ్యవంతులే ఆ భూములను కొనసాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా హరిజనులకు ఎంతోఅన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. గ్రామ కరణాలు, మునసబులు హరిజనులకు ఎంతమాత్రం సహాయపడుటలేదు. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు ఇవ్వవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తర్వులను పాస్ చేసినప్పటికి స్థానికోద్యోగులు వాటిని పాటించడంలేదు.''

Sri V. Sri KRISHNA :—'' On a point of information, Sir . . .''

Mr. SPEAKER :—'' I shall allow the hon. Member afterwards.''

Sri G. SURYANARAYANA :—'' 1948 వ సంవత్సరంనుంచి హరిజనులు పెట్టుకొన్న దరఖాస్తులు అనేకం ఇంకను మంజూరు చేయబడలేదు. కాని ఎందరో పెద్ద భూస్వాములు యీ బంజరు భూములను కలిపి వేసుకొని దొంగతనంగా సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. రికార్డులను కూడా మార్పించి తమకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండేటట్లు చేయించుకుంటున్నారు. ఇందువల్ల హరిజనులు, ఇతర నిరుపేదలు ఎంతో ఆందోళన చెందుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ బంజరు భూములు వెంటనే పేదలకు సాగుకు ఇప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.''

Mr. SPEAKER :—'' The hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna wanted to say something. What is it?''

12-51 p.m. • **Sri V. SRI KRISHNA** :—'' అధ్యక్షా, శ్రీ కృష్ణమూర్తిరావుగారు యీ తీర్మానం లక్ష్యాలు రెండు ఉన్నవని, ఒకే దెబ్బకు రెండు పిట్టలను కొట్టుటకుగాను. ఇది ఉద్దేశింపబడినదని తెలియజేశారు. వారి అభిప్రాయం సరికాదనే విషయం వారు ఈ

30th July 1953] [Sri V. Sri Krishna]

తీర్మానాన్ని మరొక్కసారి చదివినట్లైతే బోధపడుతుంది. *Bona fide* రాజకీయ బాధితులకు భూములను మంజూరు చేయుటకు ఈ తీర్మానం ఎంత మాత్రం నిరోధించదనే విషయం ఈ తీర్మానం రెండవ భాగంలో ఉంది. దానిని గమనించి వారు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time given to me is very little, but I shall try to make out three points. With regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers, there is a Government Order, dated the 28th February 1953. Had the Government stuck to that Order, there would not have been any trouble. But, unfortunately, for various extraneous reasons, the Hon. the Chief Minister had yielded to some sort of pressure from within his Party and passed another Government Order, dated the 29th May 1953. According to the latter Government Order, such of the lands as had been assigned but for which pattas had not been given might also be given away to political sufferers. (Interruption.) That is the interpretation put upon that Government Order. Because of this, many poor agricultural labourers have to suffer. Moreover, 56,000 acres of land are being grabbed by the so-called political sufferers. The hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthy Rao made out a strong case that these political sufferers must be treated properly. Really, we sympathize with them. In the national movement many sacrificed their properties. We have sympathy and respect for them, but we feel that this is not a just way of doing things. Even if we take a lenient view, the cases of poor political sufferers who have to be provided some means of livelihood may be considered separately. But that is not the case generally. Those who have got enough of land have grabbed very fertile lands. In these circumstances, I appeal to the Government to withdraw the latest Government Order regarding assignment of lands to political sufferers and stick to the previous Government Order.

" Another point is this. According to the Government Order issued in 1949, lands occupied by the landless poor before May 1, 1948, shall not be assigned to any of the political sufferers. But even that Government Order was not respected. It was rather violated. Most of the lands occupied by poor agricultural labourers were taken away from them and assigned to the so-called political sufferers.

" I now come to tank-bed lands and communal lands. Generally, the Revenue department take strong objection to the assignment of tank-bed lands because they have got power in their hands. But the Congress Party sees to it that these tank-bed lands are also taken away and given to political sufferers. He who has the most influence has got the richest and most fertile lands. We thought that after the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari had assumed power, he correctly assessed the whole situation and tried to change it. But he has changed and changed and changed everything for the worse."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the hon. Member is compelling me to take part in this debate, though it is late, and I want it to be closed."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I request the Government to consider all the points I have raised, review the matter once again, and see that such injustice as has been done to the poor agricultural labourers is removed.

" As regards the assignment of banjar lands, in the Government Order, dated the 28th February 1953, it has been stated that valuable lands should be sold either in public auction or assigned at the market value. This is the greatest injustice done to poor agricultural labourers. None of the poor agricultural labourers will be able to purchase any of these lands. I request the Government to pass another Government Order or cancel the recent Government Orders and stick to the Government Order issued in the year 1949. Now-a-days, the poor agricultural labourers will not be in a position to pay even the market value of the lands. Perhaps the Government will have to subsidize them even to bring the land under cultivation. I hope the Government will take stock of the situation and change the Government Order suitably. With these words, I support the resolution."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" With the permission of the Speaker, I wish to intervene because a very specific charge or complaint was made about the policy followed, as mentioned, at my instance. The only thing that has to be observed and made clear by me now is this. Hon. Members know what policy I took up and what attitude I took about these assignments of lands to political sufferers. With regard to those who had been already assigned lands completely, the law prevented me from interfering with them. With regard to the future policy, I said, 'It is no good. Let these be only assignments to landless poor as in the old days.' Now, the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu and some others have also complained that I changed that policy owing to pressure from Members of my Party and wrongly and that it is not good. They charged me now not with autocracy or anything like that but with weakness. I beg to submit it is wrong. What has been done is this and I wish to make it quite clear. Where assignments have already been made and we cannot interfere, the position remains the same. But where political sufferers have been put in possession by the past Government and where they have obtained possession but have not got full assignment rights by way of grant of patta, if they have spent significant and considerable amounts of money, they are entitled to make that matter clear to the local authorities, and they will be given the advantage of the patta because of their having spent money. But if in those cases also a previous sivoijamadar had also spent money, these people are compelled to pay compensation to the previous man who has been ousted. This is with reference to past cases. I could not go further and I think it was just that I should recognize the claims of men, who were misled to think that the land would

be given to them and were put in possession, and had spent substantial sums of money. It is not a change of policy if I recognized their just and equitable claims and passed this order.

"Again, it was wrongly thought that political sufferers by reason of the new policy would be under a ban. It is not so. If they are also landless poor people, like the other landless poor, they will be entitled to assignments. That is another part of the rule. In areas where the land could not be assigned on account of the irrigational laws, I said that in such cases even if they had spent money they cannot possibly get permanent patta. But on account of the fact that they have spent money under the impression that they would have the land, it would be wrong to deprive them of the value of the money that they have spent, and so I said that they will be in possession of the land temporarily for a certain number of years. This is all that I have done. I have done equity and not made any unjust concession on account of weakness." 1 p.m.

* Sri M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, I thank the Hon. Chief Minister for having clarified his position. Now, nobody can say that his party forced him to adopt a certain line. He has conscientiously adopted a certain line. I submit . . . "

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Do not make a mistake. They brought this to my notice. I do not deny the fact that they brought this to my notice. Call it 'pressure' if you like."

* Sri M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Whatever might have happened, I beg to state that the Hon. Chief Minister has gone back on his own promise. He assured the House that the Government were seriously considering the question of introducing certain agrarian reforms. Those reforms have not yet been introduced. On the other hand, even the little benefits that were enjoyed by the poor ryots are being sought to be taken away by the Government. Hence the position is drifting from bad to worse and I may remind the Hon. Chief Minister about the recent resolution passed by his own party at Agra. I am referring to the All-India Congress Committee resolution on agrarian reforms. They have clearly stated that the landless poor labourers must be given porambokes, banjar lands, etc. Is the present policy of this Government in consonance with that resolution? One of the conditions imposed is that market value must be paid by those people who have been cultivating these banjar lands for nearly a decade. This policy of the Government will work havoc, and it will spell disaster. These poor people put their labour, shed their sweat and blood and made these lands fertile. Now, if the Government suddenly come forward and say, 'Well, the land does not belong to you. It is ours. You must subject yourself to auction or give us market value', then they will be creating a very dangerous position.

"There is another matter to which I would like to refer. There are the labour tenants societies. Most of the members of these

societies belong to the Harijan community and are all poor labourers. They are now asked to pay 75 per cent of the lease amount paid by the tenants to the landlords in the neighbouring areas. If they don't pay, the Government seem to say, 'We will put all such lands to public auction. If you are prepared to bid the highest amount, the lands will be given to you. Otherwise, we will not give you the lands'. This is not the correct policy. The Government must help the poor people so that they may earn their livelihood. The Chief Minister said that temporary assignees will not be given permanent pattas. But, unfortunately, the poor agricultural labourers who were in occupation of these lands were being driven away from the lands by the Government's issuing an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in favour of political sufferers. The executive does not come to the rescue of the poor people, but it helps only the landlords and the so-called political sufferers. Even the little solace which was expected from the Hon. Chief Minister did not come. Let the Government at least implement the recommendations of the All India Congress Committee, which has passed a resolution on this subject. Let the Government fulfil the promise made by the Chief Minister on previous occasions. If such an assurance is given by the Government I am sure my hon. Friend Sri Venkaiah will withdraw his resolution. Pending the introduction of comprehensive legislation on agrarian reforms, it is imperative that the Government should immediately bring forward some of the reforms that I have just now said and they should lose no time in doing it. If they fail to do this, I am afraid they will certainly have to face a much worse situation than the previous Government were facing. Whatever the hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthy may say with regard to giving land to political sufferers, there is absolutely no justification It is recognized by all sides of this House as well as the public that giving land as a reward to political sufferers for their so-called 'political suffering' is not good. There is no meaning in continuing this policy. I appeal to the Government to withdraw all such orders relating to such asignment of lands. If it is not legally possible to take away those lands from those assignees who have been given permanent pattas, at least let them come forward to cancel all the temporary pattas granted to temporary assignees and take away those lands from them so that they may be given to those who are really landless poor. Secondly, let them drop the rule which says that the market value should be paid. Thirdly, the labour tenants societies may be allowed to pay the lease amount as usual. I appeal to the Government to change their present policy. If they do not, this resolution will have to be supported by all sections of this House. As pointed out by hon. Member Sri Gunnayya, all of us who are concerned with the welfare of poor Harijans and landless labourers of this country must come forward to support this resolution. There is no question of one party supporting this and another party opposing it. I appeal to all the hon. Members to support this motion."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir. I carefully listened to the speeches of the various hon. Members.

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Some were eloquent, some were reasonable and some poured a lot of venom on the heads of political sufferers. Some good histrionic speeches were also made from the other side. The resolution is contemplating things which are good, bad and indifferent. It is bad in that it requires that river porambokes, drain porambokes and tank-beds and other lands should be assigned. There is a healthy convention that these porambokes which are necessary for the upkeep of the tanks and channels and drains should not be assigned. Though there is no specific ban, it is the convention that such lands should not be assigned. I will give one or two instances as to how in a moment of weakness or quite unwittingly the Government assigned some of these lands which caused them trouble later. In a particular village, land was assigned even up to an inch, and it so happened that the bund of the village tank gave way. We wanted to strengthen the bund and wanted mud for the purpose. Mud was nowhere available and the ryots on the porambokes which were assigned to them could not give mud and the ryots on the adjoining lands refused to give. We had finally to request some of the reasonable landholders nearby to allow us to have some mud off their lands and we had to pay for it. 1-10 p.m.

" I can give yet another instance. In another village there was a poramboke site which was used both as a cattle stand and as threshing floor. But this was assigned, for what reasons I do not know. Now that village is bereft of a threshing floor and cattle stand. In order to avoid such indiscriminate assignments, a convention obtains that porambokes on river drains and tanks should not be assigned. (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: ' There are a good number of abandoned tanks '). Such tanks which are abandoned are taken into account and those lands are assigned and have been assigned, except in cases where there is a possibility of improving such lands under the Grow More Food or other schemes.

" Then, Sir, with regard to political sufferers, this question has been looking large for the last so many months. I submit even in murder trials, a prisoner is either convicted or acquitted after a complete trial. But in the case of these political sufferers, there is no finality about it. Day in and day out, during question time, during discussions on Bills, etc., at every stage, the political sufferer comes in for severe criticism by hon. Members. I do not want to go into details because the Chief Minister has explained the position about assignment of lands to political sufferers. As far as lands for which pattas have been issued are concerned, we cannot legally interfere. (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: What about temporary pattas?) Even in cases where pattas have been issued temporarily, we cannot interfere because once a patta is issued, the title is complete. The legal position is we cannot do anything. (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: What about temporary assignments?) I shall come to that. There is no difficulty about it. Only when a patta is issued, the difficulty arises. As for temporary assignments, we have stopped them. We have ordered that no patta should be given. But in certain cases, which I would call technically pending cases, the political sufferers had put in a

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lot of labour and money and improved the land. It is very difficult to take away the land from them and therefore we have decided that he should be put in possession of the land and if the sivoi-jamadars had done any improvement, they must be compensated. That is reasonable and my friend Mr. Venkateswarlu must be satisfied with it. But he wants swift changes. He is imbued with certain tenets to which I am not accustomed. I have to attend to my work calmly and go by certain rules but my friend's tenets are different. I cannot accept them.

" There is one good part in this resolution, as I said earlier. A part of it says that the political sufferers should be treated on a par with the other local landless people. Sir, the Government have gone a step further than what this resolution wants us to do. It is not on a par with the political sufferer that we have placed the landless poor; we have assigned them a better status. We treat them better. Preference will be given to the landless poor of the area in the matter of assignment of lands over the political sufferers. Then the resolution says:—

'Convert all the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands into assessed ones.'

Only when land is assigned it comes in for assessment. There is periodical examination of all these poramboke lands for purposes of assignment and so there is no difficulty about that.

" Coming to the question of assignment of lands on the basis of market value, there is so much land hunger in the country and so much competition, that it is very difficult to deal with it. In the case of valuable lands, market value is demanded or they are sold in public auction. (Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah: What are valuable lands?) Valuable lands are those where facilities for water-supply and irrigation exist and also those lands which are near towns and cities. In such cases, in order to help the poor, we do not straightaway demand the market value but we reduce it by the value of improvements or labour or money that has been put in on the land. There is no injustice involved here.

" The next point raised in the resolution is about the appointment of special staff wherever necessary and to complete the transfer, subdivision and assignment within the next financial year, i.e., within March 1954. Sir, there is a special staff working now to look into these applications.

"Mr. Venkateswarlu remarked that one particular Government Order was all right and while that was not put into effect, it was superseded by another. The whole question of the assignment of lands has been subject to many Government Orders, starting from the year 1947. In 1948, there was a Government Order. In 1949, 1950, 1951 and in 1952, there were Government Orders on this matter. Originally, there was a ban against assignment but it was later relaxed in favour of political sufferers for reasons known to hon. Members. I need not repeat them. We have now said that the landless poor should be given preference over others. But my

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Friends object and say that Government Order should be changed in some other fashion. Government Orders should not be changed by a mere fiat. Rules and regulations are there. One Government Order can be changed by another Government Order in certain cases and it is done by all civilized administrations. He need not take exception to that.

" Sir, as regards certain cases mentioned, where some well-to-do people, the right people as they are called, have snatched good assignments, I will leave such cases to the prospective Government of Andhra to tackle how best they can. I can give this assurance, that the Minister in charge being a landless poor man, not technically (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: " A political sufferer also?) . . . is very much interested in helping the landless poor. I am doing my best to assign such available lands, as long as it does not prejudice the general cultivation in the village and the general interests of the ryot." 1-20 p.m.

Sri K. GOVINDA RAO :—" On a point of information, Sir, the Hon. Minister says that he is a landless man. Is he also a poor man?" (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister only said that he is a landless poor man."

Sri V. CHIDANANDAM :—" I want a clarification, Sir. Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister will not assign tank-beds, until after they had been permanently condemned?"

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If a tank-bed is to be completey abandoned as no longer required for the tank reservoir purposes, it will be assigned; otherwise, it cannot be assigned."

* Sri K. VENKAIAH :—" Sir, I am glad that some of the Members on the Government Benches have also supported this resolution. They have not only supported this resolution, but have appealed on behalf of the Harijans to the other members of the House to support this resolution and not to consider this resolution on a political plane. It is a resolution which concerns the interest of the landless poor, the poor Harijans. It is very clear from the resolution that the Harijan people are to be given the first preference and lands should be assigned to them at the very outset and their cases should not be delayed. But the Hon. Revenue Minister has taken a serious objection to this resolution, because it suggested that the porambokes relating to the rivers, tanks, etc., should be included in the list of lands that should be assigned to the people. I am sorry he has missed the word " porambokes ". I am not at all referring to tank-beds and river and drain bunds which are essential for the upkeep of the rivers and tanks. It is very clear from the resolution itself that only porambokes, that is, river, drain and tank porambokes are to be assigned and not at all the tank-beds or other lands which are essential for the upkeep of these rivers and drains. Porambokes are lands which are not at all objectionable and they can be assigned very easily,

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provided the Government take interest in the subject. But, it is not the case either with the local officials or even with the Government. For years together, for 15 or 20 years agricultural labourers and Harijan labourers have been working on the fields and cultivating the land but they could not get pattas and they are forced to pay illegal gratifications to village officials and sometimes even to the higher officials. These were brought to the notice of the Government, not once but many times. So it is very clear.

"Then, as regards the market value the Hon. Minister for Revenue said that he is a poor landless man. Whether he owns lands or not, I do not know but I am sure he is a rich man. I do not know whether he is a political sufferer also or not. Whatever it may be he is pretending that he is interested in the landless poor. He characterises himself as a landless poor man and at the same time he says that the market value has to be paid. I ask him whether the landless poor man is in a position to pay the market value for the waste lands. He promises deduction of the costs of labour from the cost of the land. It is not only objectionable; it is even against the promise made by the previous Governments and this Government on the floor of this House. Even the Hon. Chief Minister has repeatedly said that the lands would be assigned free of cost to the landless poor. (Interruption by the Hon. Revenue Minister: Only non-valuable lands.) Yes, non-valuable lands which are not under cultivation and which could not be brought under cultivation in all the irrigated areas, that is delta lands. It is very harmful and involves lots of rupees to buy these lands. If they are not in a position to pay, these lands will be sold by auction. Only the landlords could purchase these lands. That is why I say it is very harmful.

"Sir, previously this Government made statements that they were going to bring land reforms. I cannot understand what they mean. When they are not able to give the lands in their own hands to the people, I do not know how they are going to bring in land reforms. It is a peculiar promise. It is only a paper promise and it appears so from all their activities and their actions.

"Secondly, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has said that the Government Order which has been issued very recently, that is in May 1953, only concerns a few individuals. That is not the case. 1–30 p.m. I will read from the Government Order here. It is a memorandum clarifying certain points in Government Order No. 1508, Revenue, dated 29th May 1953. It is stated therein:

'The concessions of this Government Order apply only to political sufferers who were assigned lands under the old policy of the Government and were put in possession of the lands assigned to them and to whom pattas were not issued.'

So, Sir, assignments made under the Government Order issued in 1949 will be taken as confirmed. In the Government Order issued in February 1953, the assignments were divided into two classes, temporary and permanent. G.O. No. 1508, dated 29th May 1953, clearly states that the assignments made under the Government Order of 1949 will be confirmed. I am

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glad that the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has said that the temporary assignments will be cancelled. Even in the case of assignments made in 1949, so many conditions were put. Actually the landless poor were in possession of the land. But the Government Officials issued ' B ' memos. for assigning them to the political sufferers. In spite of the fact that the land is in the possession of the landless poor, the Karnams, the Tahsildars and the Sub-Collectors issued ' B ' memos. so that they could be assigned to the political sufferers. In this connection, I may point out that a particular case of the Sub-Collector of Ongole issuing instructions in connection with a ' B ' memo. was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue including a copy of an order issued to the lower officials. Till now the matter was not enquired into and the Hon. Minister now said that no such orders were issued. The whole thing is being done in a businesslike manner because the Government have decided to give lands to the political sufferers. The local officials accordingly are transferring the lands to political sufferers with the aid of the police. Sir, my resolution in no way bars the interest of political sufferers provided they are landless people. I request the Government to accept my resolution. I also request the hon. Members of all parties to support my resolution."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, as I already said the resolution cannot be accepted as it contains a number of points which are impracticable."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put Mr. Venkaiah's resolution to vote. The question is—

' This Assembly recommends to the Government to take the following steps in relation to the assignment of the assessed and the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands in the State including the river, drain and tank porambokes as well as the forest banjars either under encroachments or lie unoccupied—

(i) To cancel all the temporary assignments granted to political sufferers and to treat the local landless political sufferers in different areas on a par with the other local landless poor;

(ii) to convert all the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands into assessed ones:

(iii) to transfer, sub-divide and assign the porambokes free of cost to the local landless poor up to an extent of 3 acres provided the total extent including the assigned land owned by the family is less than 5 acres; and

(iv) to appoint special staff wherever necessary and to complete the transfer, subdivision and assignment within the next financial year, i.e., within March 1954.' "

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The resolution was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes—119.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu
„ S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
„ Bojja Appalaswami.
„ K. Aranganathan.
„ H. B. Ari Gowder.
„ A. Ayyaru.
„ V. Balakrishnan.
„ G. Bapanayya.
„ P. Bapu Naidu.
„ D. Basivi Reddi.
„ Chandra Ramalingiah.
„ O. Chengam Pillay.
„ V. Chidanandam.
„ P. Chokkalingam.
„ D. Dasarathan.
„ M. Dharmalingam.
„ P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).
„ V. Gopala Gounder.
„ Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
„ K. P. Gopalan.
„ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
„ K. Govinda Rao.
„ A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
„ V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
„ M. Hanumantha Rao.
„ P. Jeevanandam.
„ G. Joseph.
„ M. Kalyanasundaram.
„ C. Kandasami.
„ P. Kandasamy Gounder.
„ S. Kandaswami Gounder.
1-40 p.m. „ M. Kandaswami Kandar.
„ C. H. Kanaran.
„ S. Kasireddy.
„ M. Kattimuthu.
„ S. S. Kolkebail.
„ O. Koran.
„ R. Krishnan.
„ K. Krishna Rao.
„ M. Kune Rao.
„ E. T. Kunhan.
„ P. Kunhirama Kidav.
„ C. Kunhirama Kurup.
„ T. Lakshminarayana Reddi.
„ M. Lakshmanaswamy.
„ D. Lakshmayya.
„ B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
„ K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
„ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
„ K. Malakondayya.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri Mottaya Kudumban.
„ T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
„ A. Muthuswami.
„ G. Nageshwara Rao.
„ T. Nagi Reddi.
„ P. Narasimha Reddi.
„ M. Narayana Kurup.
„ M. Narayana Nambiar.

Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
„ M. Narayanasamy.
„ S. Pakkirisami Pillay.
„ K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
„ M. Palaniandi.
„ M. Palanimuthu.
„ N. K. Palanisami.
„ C. Prabakara Choudary.
„ T. Prakasam.
„ S. Radhakrishnan.
„ E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
„ K. Rajagopala Rao.
„ K. T. Raju.
„ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
„ S. Ramalingam.
„ G. Rama Rao.
„ P. Rama Rao.
„ N. V. Rama Rao.
„ K. V. Ramasamy.
„ S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
„ K. V. Ramesam.
„ K. Ramiah Choudary.
„ R. Rangasamy Gounder.
„ P. Rangasamy Reddiar.
„ N. Rathina Gounder.
„ A. Rathinam.
„ V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
„ B. Sankarayya.
„ G. Satyanarayana.
„ D. Seetharamiah.
„ A. Senapathy Gounder.
„ T. Shanmugam.
„ N. Sivaraj.
„ N. Sivarami Reddi.
„ K. T. Sridharan.
„ V. Sri Krishna.
„ A. K. Subbiah.
„ M. P. Subramaniam.
„ G. Suryanarayana.
„ S. Swayamprakasam.
„ P. Shyamsundar Rao.
„ S. P. Thangavelu.
„ P. Thimma Reddi.
„ S. Vadivelu.
„ M. Veerabhadram.
„ A. Veloo.
„ S. Vemiah.
„ K. Venkaiah.
„ K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
„ Alluri Venkataramaraju.
„ Saka Venkata Rao.
„ P. Venkatasiviah.
„ M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
„ Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
„ M. Venugopala Gounder.
„ K. Vinayakam.
„ T. Viswanatham.
„ K. R. Viswanathan.
„ G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—136.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
„ C. Ahmed Kutti.
„ Aiyyanar.

Sri L. Anandan.
„ T. Anantha Pai.
„ Anthony Peter.

Noes: 136—*cont.*

Sri A. Appu.
,, Ardhanareswara Gounder.
,, R. S. Arumugam.
,, S. R. Arumugam.
,, V. Arumugam.
,, K. H. Bomman.
,, M. Chadayan.
,, P. Chellathurai.
,, N. Chenchurama Naidu.
,, S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
,, V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
,, Chinnathambi Thevar.
,, AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
,, V. C. Chudamani Deo.
,, V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
,, D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
,, T. P. Elumalai.
,, W. J. Fernandez.
,, T. Ganapathy.
,, P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
,, N. Gopala Menon.
,, G. Govindan.
,, K. Ishwara.
,, H. M. Jagannathan.
,, S. Jayarama Reddiyar.
,, T. M. Kaliannan.
,, P. G. Karuthiruman.
,, M. K. Kempai Gounder.
,, K. Koti Reddi.
,, Kotra Basavana Goud.
,, V. V. Raja Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
,, B. Krishnamurty Rao.
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
,, V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.
,, R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
,, Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
,, R. Kuppuswami.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishna Nayar.
Sri L. Lakshmana Das.
,, S. Lakshmana Goundar.
,, N. Mahalingam.
,, T. Mallayya.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri P. G. Manickam.
,, Y. Manjaya Shetty.
,, M. Marimuthu.
,, A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
,, Mahomed Salih Maraikayar.
,, N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
,, M. S. Munisami Pillay.
,, K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
,, Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
,, M. A. Raja Muthiah Chettiar.
,, C. Muthiah Pillai.
,, V. Muthu.
,, Muthukumaraswamy.
,, B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.
,, B. K. Nallasamy.
,, O. A. Nanjappa.
,, G. Narayanasamy Naidu.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
Sri S. Panchaksharam.
,, B. Parameswaram.
,, S. Parameswarappa.
,, K. Parthasarathy.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.
Sri M. P. Periasami.
,, N. Rajagopal.
,, C. Rajam Ramasami.
,, K. Rajaram.
,, M. Rajeswara Rao.
,, T. K. Rama.
,, D. Ramabrahmam.
,, M. R. Ramachandran.
,, A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
,, N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
,, H. Ramaliaga Reddi.
,, Thota Ramasamy.
,, V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
,, A. Ramasamy Thevar.
,, P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
,, A. S. Sahajananda.
,, A. M. Sambandam.
,, A. Sambasivam.
,, G. Samia Koorayar.
The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
,, ,, N. Sankara Reddi.
Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
,, T. V. Sannasi.
,, P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
,, P. Selvaraj.
,, M. G. Shankar.
The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad).
Sri K. Shanmugham.
,, N. Shanmugham.
The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
Sri Ijari Sirasappa.
,, V. S. Sivaprakasam.
,, G. Sivasankara Reddi.
,, Somasundara Gounder.
,, S. N. Somayajulu.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
Sri T. K. Subramania Pillay.
,, R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
,, K. Suryanarayana.
,, Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
,, R. V. Swaminathan.
,, R. Thangavelu.
,, Thiagaraja Pillay.
,, S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
,, P. K. Thirumurthi.
,, K. Uppi.
,, P. Urkavalan.
,, G. Vagheesam Pillay.
,, Vaikuntam.
,, K. Varadachari.
,, K. V. Vema Reddy.
,, O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
,, T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
,, P. Venkatasubbayya.
,, S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
,, K. Venkatramana Gowda.
,, P. Venkatswami Reddi.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswamy Naidu.

Ayes: 119. *Noes*: 136.

The Resolution was lost.

aware that though the rules fixed the duration of the question-hour as one hour, we had exceeded the same on many occasions. Certain privilege motions can be raised at any time soon after the occurrence. For instance if the issue had been raised say over a matter, such as that one member had assaulted another member or something like that, then I could have straightaway given my ruling. I need not refer the same to the Committee of Privileges. I could have punished the offender straightaway. But this privilege motion is altogether different. It is a grave matter. It involves many constitutional issues. I require time to study all the books concerning the subject. I cannot give my ruling off-hand."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"We realise all the troubles involved. But the point is . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The real point is whether I should take up this issue now or not. I say it cannot be taken up now. I require time to study all the implications involved it. I would have first of all to decide whether the motion is in order or not. Even if I adjourn the House *sine die* to-day, if admit the motion, I can ask the Leader of the House to re-call the House again."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Before you give your ruling whether this can be admitted or not . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The rule is there. Any hon. Member anxious to raise any privilege issue in the House should come to me beforehand, take my permission and then only he can raise the issue in the House. Here Mr. Viswanatham did not come to me previously. That is why I say I shall study all the details and write to Mr. Viswanatham. Perhaps Mr. Nagi Reddi has not probably understood Mr. Viswanatham. Let not Mr. Nagi Reddi think Mr. Viswanatham would keep quiet. I have known Mr. Viswanatham for the past thirteen years." (Laughter.)

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister's statement is against all constitutional procedure. Does it mean that all hon. Members can emulate his example, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How can I answer that question? We are now in the next item, viz., valedictory addresses. It is not possible to have too many speeches. Let leaders of parties and one or two members speak. It is already 2 p.m."

V.—VALEDICTORY SPEECHES.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been proper if this function is initiated by the veteran 'Andhra Kesari' Mr. Prakasam. As a matter of fact Rajaji suggested to him to speak first. But as usual the two disagreed. So it has fallen to my lot to initiate the discussion. We are now having this valedictory function so to say on the assumption that Andhra will be separated from Madras and

that the new State would come into being on 1st October 1953, and secondly that there would be no further sitting of this Assembly. With regard to the first assumption let me say we are very anxious that the Andhra State should be formed and come into existence on the 1st of October 1953. From that day this House would be split into three, for besides the Andhra and Madras members going to their respective legislatures, some
2 p.m. members may go to the Mysore Assembly. I hope and wish that the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda will continue to have that status in the Mysore State also (cheers). For the last nearly one and a half years we have functioned here as a composite Assembly under the new Constitution. By accident or otherwise I am occupying the position of the Leader of the House and in discharging my duties as the Leader of the House I have to acknowledge with thanks the guidance and assistance given by you, Sir, in discharging my duties. This task was made further easy for me by the co-operation and affection shown to me by all sections of the House. I was almost a novice when I took up this high office and I have tried to discharge my duties to the best of my abilities and I am sure that hon. Members of this House would pardon me if I had committed any mistake or if I had in any way caused irritation to any of the hon. Members during the last one and a half years. If any incidents had happened or if there was any heated discussion, it has become my habit to forget it in the Assembly itself and not to carry it further. I am sure that is being done by the other hon. Members also because I have always had their affection and co-operation.

" We are all now awaiting the appointed day, that is, 1st October 1953. As far as we, the members belonging to the residuary State are concerned, we will be watching with interest and sympathy this new adventure—the adventure of the formation and working of a linguistic State which shall be a guide to other linguistic States also if they are to be formed in the future. Therefore, a great responsibility rests upon the Andhra State because it would either be an example for the others to follow or a warning to others not to take to this step. That will be in the hands of the Andhra State and I am sure it will realize that responsibility and prove not only to our country but to the world that a linguistic State, whatever be the difficulties in forming such a State, whatever be the difficulties we may have in the actual partition of the State, in actual working, it can be worked well for the prosperity of the State and the happiness of the common man. That is my wish and I hope and pray that my wish will be fulfilled. I would only say that I would pray for the success and prosperity of the Andhra State and for the happiness of the Andhra people (cheers). Thank you, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the midst of quite a number of elderly persons and experienced persons here we, young as a party and young also in age, have learnt quite a number of things so far as parliamentary procedure is concerned from this

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House where we had to face the most experienced and cleverest elder statesman of te Congress and the nation. I am glad, Sir, to say that so far as the House and its functioning go, I have certainly learnt a great deal. This is no exaggeration and it should not be taken that because I want to say something at this valedictory function, I am saying this. Sri Rajaji had told us on the very first day ' Here is a lot of young people who will probably have to discharge quite a number of functions. I do hope they will learn what is to be learnt here.' I can tell him now that we have learnt a number of things in this House. I can also tell him that he as an experienced politician has taught us quite a number of political things.

" You, Sir, as Speaker of this House, have given us quite a long rope at times when we have tried to intervene in the debates quite often. I can recall that a number of times when I was pricked, for example, when the Hon. the Chief Minister or the Leader of the House used to come forward with very strong language against us, I intervened quite a number of times, and you, Sir, gave us considerable latitude. All these things, I am sure, have been only for our good and I do hope it has helped us to understand each other, if not to agree with each other and to that extent this House has given us an opportunity to learn how to function in an Assembly.

" Now, after a long time, we have tried to achieve a separate State for ourselves and I am glad, Sir, that at last we are getting it. At this time, Sir, I consider that we should not feel as though we are going to separate. Of course, we are going to separate, but the separation is only within a nation and as one nation we are going to live for ever. Secondly, this separation is only for the good functioning of each State. I believe and our party believes that a linguistic State is the only way for the proper, efficient and good functioning of democracy."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There I differ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" No, I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will also agree with me if not to-day at least after some time. We have found here quite a number of voices and the Speaker has at times found it difficult to maintain order. As a matter of fact, we have taken advantage while speakng in Telugu to speak that which the Speaker would not have allowed if we had spoken in English." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is revealing the truth now." (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" So we have found how difficult it is in a multi-lingual State and after finding out the difficulty we have tried to express that difficulty. Because of that difficulty we are parting for the formation of a new State only for the working and functioning of a good democracy in our country. I have no doubt, Sir, that the two States, neighbourly States, will

certainly live as friends and will certainly co-operate with each other, because co-operation is essential for the good functioning and efficient working of both the States. The development of our country is a huge affair and it is a huge responsibility for both the legislators whatever the form of the Government that is going to function. This responsibility can be discharged only when the two States can function together in a friendly manner and co-operate with each other in all lines of action in the future. I do hope, Sir, that the same measure of friendliness will continue to prevail even after our separation and that the co-operation between the two States will be redoubled for the development and growth of our nation as a whole. Thank you, Sir."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Madras particularly we take a natural pride in the great success that has been achieved in the legislative field, let alone democracy in general and the fight for freedom in our country. We are very happy that this august body has among its Members two distinguished persons who have fought for this country, Sri Rajaji and Sri Prakasam. It is a matter for gratification to every Member here, Sir, that at a time of such great importance when this Andhra State is going to be formed, this House has had the benefit of the experience of such distinguished people who won the battle of freedom under great stress. Sir, let me confine myself to the Legislature itself. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know more than anybody else the great tradition that has been built in the Legislature in Madras and how the Madras Legislature has been spoken of in high terms by people not only in India but also outside India. You are one of those persons who have succeeded a distinguished line of Speakers who have adorned this
2–10 p.m. Chair right from Sir P. Rajagopalachari. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, it is no flattery or exaggeration if I express my feeling which I am sure is shared by every one in this House that you have raised the traditions to an even higher level. You have been alert, impartial and humorous. With regard to your impartiality, there can be no two opinions. We have been very fortunate in securing the services of an experienced Speaker like you, because you were the Speaker of the previous Legislative Assembly also. If very controversial measures have gone through this House easily and in a parliamentary way, it is mostly due to your influence. Even experienced parliamentarians will realize how well you have been conducting the business of this House, whether it be an adjournment motion, a privilege motion, questions and answers or a complicated Bill like the Andhra State Bill.

" The Members of the future Andhra and Residuary States are parting as friends and hereafter we will be meeting at two different places. When we are meeting in a common Assembly for the last time, it is very appropriate for me to say that this House has been fortunate in having had a Government led by no less a person than Sri Rajaji who stepped into the shoes of the Government at a very critical time. The success of the administration during

the period of his Chief Ministership is largly due to his personality. The success can be measured by this one instance, if any proof were needed. The Government floated a loan for Rs. 5 crores but they have got subscriptions to the tune of about Rs. 11 crores. That is a barometer for reading the people's confidence in the Government. People who doubted the wisdom of a joint loan for the Madras and Andhra State will now realize what a great part Rajaji's name has played, especilly after the tardy manner in which the name of the Andhra State was associated with the loan. When the Andhra State is formed, I do not know who will be its Chief Minister. I wish very much that Mr. Prakasam should be its Chief Minister.

"I will be failing in my duty if I do not say how deeply we appreciate the able, graceful and responsible manner in which the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, the young parliamentarian as he wishes to be called, but with which I do not agree, for he has already had previous parliamentary experience in the Constituent Assembly in Delhi, conducted himself as the Leader of the House. The responsibility of the Leader of the House is very great. Without the co-operation of the Leader of the House and with the Leader of the House taking a realistic view of things and giving weight to the views of the Opposition, it would not have been possible to carry on. I say what Mr. Subramaniam might perhaps be saying later on that his success is largely due to co-operation of all parties and Members. It must be said to his credit that he has conducted himself wonderfully well and that he can be proud of the part he played as Leader of this House.

"The Andhra State is being formed. I am an old-fashioned fellow like Rajaji in saying that the State need not have been formed. I know my position in the Tamil country and I can convince my Tamil people against the division of this State. But the division has come about. People are talking of linguistic States. I only feel that if the State had not been divided, our position in the Centre would have been better and the development of South India would have been more. Probably the Dravida Kazhagam also thinks that old State of Madras need not be cut up and I believe it thinks that every part of the country below Hyderabad is one country. However, we need not feel sorry for the separation. Let us give our best wishes to the new State. I may reciprocate the feelings expressed by Sri Nagi Reddi and others that the two States shall be friendly neighbours and prosper together. In my humble opinion the Andhra State is very rich as against the Tamil country. We need not be envious about this. I shall not be surprised if two years later Mr. Prakasam were to say that the Andhras are well off and that they have got enough food. I hope he will say so and I am only too anxious to visit the Andhra Assembly whether it be in Kurnool, Vijayavada, Visakhapatnam or any other place. I shall be only too happy to visit the Assembly. I believe that the only way of ensuring a prosperous future for the Andhra State is to make Sri T. Prakasam its Chief

Minister. I am giving my very best wishes to Andhra and the Andhra State coupling it with the name of Sri T. Prakasam.

" We also wish well of the Residuary State. We shall be happy if both the States march together and progress. We shall always remember more than anything else the fine time that we have had under your distinguished Speakership. You have treated every one with very great consideration and we are deeply grateful to you for that."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the great Rabindranath Tagore who said that it was the pangs of separation that made the sky luminous and the stars look at each other with very bright eyes and they lit the sky. I hope that this separation of the composite Madras State into the Andhra State and the Residuary State would add to the splendour of the great nation, India, and that each State would look upon the other with a critical and helpful eye and give positive assistance to it and would make South India the leader of the entire nation.

" I suppose quite a number of Members of this House are new recruits to the legislative field. We have not been accustomed to working in the Legislatures in the past. We were then looking upon Legislatures as very opportunistic bodies. We were considering that the Legislature was a place where the people forgot their own nation and their own people. But after coming down here, we had to correct a number of our errors. We learnt a number of good things and we have become, so to say, almost new men. In the first place, we have become very exact and precise in our thinking; we no longer indulge in bluff or vague thinking. The time allowed to the Members for speaking was so strictly limited that we had to concentrate upon essentials and discard non-essentials, and that I consider is the best training that we have received in our life. It might be that we would have liked to have a hit at Rajaji for the fun of it. In trying to be very critical or ultracritical, we might be missing the very essential purpose of serving our constituencies and the people whose interests are our paramount concern. We have contributed, I think, very little to this Assembly. We had very high ideals; we thought that there were infinite potentialities for service and that we would be able to do very much here. There are two schools of thought, one saying that the progress of the nation can only be done outside the Assembly and the other saying that what is done inside the Assembly is all counter-revolutionary stuff, is all reformist stuff and all
2-20 p.m. that. After coming into the Assembly and having worked here, I learnt that the potentialities of this Assembly—apart from the potentialities of the work outside, taken in isolation—in the democratic struggle of the people of our land are very immense. They have not been tested in Parliament. We have not gone so far. That is my contention. If we go into our past history, we will see that the old Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Councils have had their own part to play in the achievement of

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independence on the 15th August 1947. So also here we have a great part to play. Here we have tremendous possibilities of work. That is what I realized but I think I have to confess that I have not been able to do that amount of service which we here ought to do. I think this Assembly is a very important place for political education. If political education is to be imparted, I think a study of the proceedings of this Assembly, a visit to this Assembly, and an examination of the way in which the affairs are conducted here, will be the most inevitable factors of such political education. In fact, I would say that University students ought to make a study of the proceedings here, and they ought to come here just as law students are asked to go to the High Court. Here very many great things, which may be common place and ordinary, are put in a way which actually provoke thought. That shows the depth of our social life and the various currents and cross-currents that we come across in the social life of our land. We have been able to show that here we could do so many things. I very strongly condemn the unthinking attitude of a number of people that the Legislative Assembly is only for reformists and not for those who are very serious about politics. I do not believe in it. In fact my own grievance is that we have not been serious here at all. We have not taken the Assembly as a very serious affair. We have not made a study of the many subjects that were brought before this House. If we had done so, I think up to now we would have been able to give a good account of this Assembly, and the Madras Assembly would have had visitors all the way from Delhi and, perhaps, even from London. People here may quote the rulings given in the House of Commons. But my ambition is that people from other countries should come here. We have had a very great past. We had a long struggle in our national movement, and in this movement, our Legislative Assemblies had their own part to play. Persons like Motilal Nehru, Bhulabai Desai, Satyamurthi and others have played a great part in these Assemblies. I would say that many of our friends took a very great interest in these things. My sole grievance is that having taken such a great interest we must also see to it that every intellectual in the land should consider his education insufficient and incomplete without a visit to this Assembly. That is what we should make of this Assembly. We are so closely connected with the people. Particularly after the introduction of adult franchise we are so intimately connected with the people, that we express their utmost and innermost sentiments and innate aspirations. Well, Sir, this Assembly seems to have a common interest for all, in so far as we make out. I think it is in this Assembly that we will hear specimens of great literature and poetry of sublime and profound heights. It is this particular ideal for which at any rate many of us have been working for, and we must also confess that we have not been able to live up to that ideal. But let us hope that at any rate in the Andhra Assembly we will give a good account of ourselves. I cannot conclude without recalling the great help that the Hon. Speaker has given us. He has given us a very great advice. In fact I expected

it to come from a great revolutionary. He said ' you must make mistakes and then learn '. Making mistakes is the best method to learn. Was not Mahatma Gandhi great because he committed Himalayan blunders? People become great by committing errors. Let us not sit with folded hands hesitating that we will be committing blunders. Let us do something. As the Hon. Speaker said in the beginning let us commit mistakes and let us not shirk our responsibility. Let us all be men of action and great courage, because we are not ordinary people. We have been elected by the people. One man by himself represents here the life of perhaps a lakh of people. We should realize this. Let us not be hesitant. Let us not be cowardly. Let us not be timid. We may perhaps commit an error. The Hon. Speaker gave us to-day his great advice. In fact he gave that advice on the very day he was elected Speaker of this Assembly. I always remember that advice. I was always hesitant. I might send a question, and perhaps it was wrong. Then I used to remember the instruction of the Speaker. He said ' commit errors and then only you can learn something '. That is also how science has developed. It is only when we break ordinary laws that we arrive at a higher law in science. That is the very origin, and that is the method of progress. Perhaps the Hon. the Chief Minister may say ' if you break the law, you go to jail '. I would tell him that if I break a law, I attain the higher law of democracy. That is how the struggle for democracy has been kept going. Therefore, I am very glad that I have been given the opportunity of wishing that you of the Residuary State should take a very great interest in Andhra. We, for our part, should take a great interest in Tamil Nad. After all is said and done, we are neighbours. When the Kerala and Karnataka States come into being, I hope there will be cordial relations between all of us because, I know that those who are living here have a big heritage which has come to them from very great men of our land. From early times great men have been working here under the Minto-Morely Reforms and the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. They were not, as I said reformists. They worked for the liberation of our mother land. Sri Ramachandra Rao and Sri Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma were not reformists. In fact they also contributed for the formation of Andhra State. Therefore, let us remember them, and let us not have such a low opinion of legislators. Let our opinion be very high. Let us make the Assembly a place where poetry can be heard, and a place where the greatest words of wisdom can be heard. It is a place where the fight for human liberation is progressing, and that is an inevitable factor of our nation's struggle for emancipation. I hope, Sir, that we will have occasions of meeting at better times. I wish you all a very good future."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I do not want to fix a time-limit. But I hope hon. Members will be brief."

2-30 p.m. SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday an Andhra Member told us, ' if any Tamil Member says that he

regrets the departure of the Andhras, do not trust him.' The two or three Members belonging to Tamilnad who spoke a little while ago did not say that they regretted the parting of the ways. But I heard the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao, an Andhra member, feeling the "pangs" of separation. I sincerly trust that he voices the true feelings of Andhras. When I say that I also feel sorry that they are leaving us, I hope the Andhras will trust me because I am not a Tamilian. I say so because they have been very helpful to me here. But they are going to have a smaller unit of local autonomous administration which is what is taking them away from us. I know they are dissastisfied with the present administration here and I hope they will not repeat the same faults of this State in their own new State. I hope they will treat the Rayalaseema people very sympathetically. Let them not have the same trouble there as we have here. I am interested in Rayalaseema because once upon a time it was my place.

"Sir, this longing for separation from one body to another originates from the dissatisfaction which is natural in a larger unit of administration. That is why I have been advocating the desirability of decentralization. I hope the Andhra will have a decentralized administration and will give more powers to local bodies than are now enjoyed by them. It is, however, a matter for them to consider.

"Another thing I am worried about is that every Andhra goes dissatisfied from here. He will, I fear, cast his eyes across the border on the Madras City. He thinks he has left much here in this City, which he is not allowed to take back. That is not a good sign at all. Andhras, I know, are good eaters. (Laughter.) I understand that an Andhra takes twelve iddlies at a time and he takes them with *gomkura*. I see fire in the eye of Sri Prakasam. I hope he will not lead an army to reconquer Madras. But he and his army are welcome to recatpure the hearts of Madras people. We welcome them back to us at any time. They are our cousins. They have our love and blessings as our cousins. May their State live long and set an example to the present Tamil administration which I do not like myself."

* Sri A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆந்திர சகோதரர்கள் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போகும்போது கொஞ்சம் நமக்கு வருத்தமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் அவர்கள் பிரிய வேண்டும் என்று நாற்பது வருஷ காலமாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்து ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமுலுவைப் பறிகொடுத்து அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நாட்டைப் பெறுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகும்போது அவர்கள் சிறிது கசப்புடன் போகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக நம் குடும்பத்தில் சகோதரர்களுக்குள் எப்பொழுது பாகப் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்டாலும் யாருக்காவது சிலருக்கு கஷ்டமும் கசப்பும் ஏற்படுவது வழக்கம். அந்த முறையில் இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் பிரிந்து கொண்டு போகவேண்டும் என்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சமயத்தில் நமது மதிப்பிற்குறிய கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்களுடைய தலைமையை நாம் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. சிதறிக் கிடந்த பல கட்சிகளை ஒன்று திரட்டி ஐக்கிய முன்னணி என்ற ஒரு கட்சியை ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கு தலைமை வகித்து சேவை புரிந்து வந்தார். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. கனம் தென்னேட்டி 2-35 p.m.

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [30th July 1953

விசுவனாதம் அவர்களை திறமைசாலியாகவும் போற்றப்படுகிறது. அவர் சொல்லுகிற வார்த்தைகள் ரொம்பவும் திறமையாகவும் இருக்கிறது. கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் சொல்வதில் உள்புகுந்து எதிர் கட்சிக்கு பலம் தேடி வந்து அதற்கு பணியாற்றி வந்த கனம் தென்னேட்டி விசுவனாதம் அவர்களையும் நாம் பாராட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நாம் யாரை மறந்தாலும் கனம் வாவிலாலா அவர்களை ஒரு நாளும் மறக்க முடியாது. சட்டசபை சோர்வுற்றிருக்கும் நேரத்தில் சபையை நல்ல உற்சாகத்துடன் நடத்துவதற்கு கனம் வாவிலாலா அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நமது சபாநாயகரைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது அவர்கள் சபையில் கோபம் ஏற்படும் போது தன்னுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தால் அங்கத்தினர்களை சமாதானப்படுத்தி திறமையாக இந்த சட்டசபையை அவர் நடத்துகிறார். அந்த முறையில் ஆந்திர சட்ட சபையிலும் தகுதி வாய்ந்த சபாநாயகரை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து ஜனநாயகத்தை நிலைநாட்ட வேண்டும். ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு புறம்பாக நமது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி சட்டசபைக்கு வந்த மாதிரி இல்லாமல் நல்ல முறையில் தேர்தல்களை நடத்தி திட்டங்களை நல்ல நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். அது தான் என்னுடைய விருப்பமும் வேண்டுகோளும். அவர்கள் நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வழி காட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். செட்டிநாடு ராஜா அவர்கள் திராவிட நாட்டைப் பற்றி கூறினார். அவ்விதம் பிரிந்து போவதற்குக் காரணம்கூட கூறினார்கள். நாம் சுதந்தரம் அடைவோம் என்று யாராவது நினைத்தார்களா ? பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிந்துபோகுமென்று யாராகிலும் நினைத்தார்களா ? ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமுலு இறக்காவிட்டால் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரியுமா ? இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர சகோதரர்களிடையே கசப்பு இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைக்கு ஸ்ரீ வாஞ்சு வந்தார். அவருடைய அறிக்கையினால் ஆந்திரர்களுக்குள் கசப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முன் சண்டையிட்டுக் கொண்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமுலுவைப் பற்றிய தீர்மானம் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்தபோது எல்லோரும் வெளியேறினார்கள். அப்பொழுது நானும் அவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்து வெளியேறினேன். ஏன் ? தன்னுடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்காக ஒரு வீரன் தன்னுடைய உயிரையும் தியாகம் செய்தானே என்பதைக் காட்டுவதற்காகத் தான் நானும் அவர்களுடன வெளியேறினேன். தியாகத்தைக் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் நானும் வெளியேறினேன். கடைசியாக கல்வி மந்திரிக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் விடுகிறேன். நீங்கள் கல்வி மந்திரியாக இருந்து சேவை செய்ததைப் பற்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். அப்படி பாராட்டும்போது கடைசியாகக் கொண்டுவந்த இந்த கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபீஸ் வாங்கும்படியாக நீங்கள் போகும்போது ரகஸ்யமாகவாவது கனம் முதல் மந்திரியினிடம் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அவர் பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கிறார். அந்தப் பிடிவாதத்தை விடும்படியாக போகும்போது அவருக்கு கல்வி மந்திரி சொல்லி விட்டுப் போகவேண்டும்.

"இந்த நிலைமையில் நம்முடைய நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு அடிக்கடி கோபம் வரும். அதை மறந்து அவர்களும் சந்தோஷமாக நடப்பார்கள் என்று கனம் நாகி ரெட்டியும் கனம் விசுவனாதம் அவர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி கோபம் வந்தாலும் அவர் அதை விட்டுக் கொடுத்து விட்டு நல்ல முறையில் சபை நடந்து வந்தது. நேற்று வெங்கிடசுப்ப ரெட்டி போன்ற ஆந்திரர்கள் கல்வி திட்டங்களை அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஏற்றவாறு கொண்டுவர முடியும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். தனியாக திட்டங்கள் வகுத்துக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் வகுத்துக் கொண்டு இந்த திட்டம் மாதிரியாக இல்லாமல் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் வகுத்து இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு அது ஒரு வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதைப் பார்த்து இந்த சட்டசபை நடக்கும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் நடப்பீர்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. வரப்போகும் திராவிட நாட்டிற்கு கனம் பிரகாசமோ அல்லது கனம் ராஜாஜியோ அல்லது பழனிசாமி கவுண்டரோ அல்லது வேறு யாராவது வேண்டுமானாலும் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அந்தத் தலைவர் திராவிட நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவனாகத் தான் இருக்க வேண்டும். அதனால் எவ்வித எதிர்ப்பும் இல்லை. ஆனால் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து தலைவர் வரவேண்டாம். வட நாட்டுச் சுரண்டலைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும்.

வட நாட்டான் நமக்கு தலைவராக இருக்கக் கூடாது. நம்முடைய நாட்டைச சேர்ந்தவர் தான் நமக்கு அதிகாரியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். புகையிலைக்கு மான்யத்தைக் கொடுத்து விட்டு நாடு பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டால் அதை கவனிக் காமலிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதை மத்திய அர சாங்கம் கவனிப்பது இல்லை. ராயலசீமையில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. தென் னாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதைப்போக்க எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுப்ப தில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையெல்லாம் போக வேண்டும். திராவிட நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசத்தின் பெருமை தெரியும். அதுவும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு எவ்வளவு பெருமை உண்டோ அவ்வளவு பெருமை பிரகாசத்திற்கும் உண்டு என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆந்திர நாட்டில் பிரகாசத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு சக்தி இருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கடைசியாக ஒரு வேண்டுகோள். கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது சொன்னார், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் ஆந்திரா வைச் சேர்ந்தவர் தான் என்று. அதனால் தன்னுடன் அழைப்பன் என்றும் சொன்னார். அவ்விதம் அழைத்து கனம் ராஜாஜி அந்த நாட்டிற்குப் போய் விட்டால் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கும். நாட்டில் குழப்பம் இருக்காது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

Dr. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to participate in this historic function on the eve of our separation. As I stand here, comes before my mind's eye a parade of important events that have happened in this Assembly in the course of the last year and a half. We have faced very great problems and I feel that we have faced them bravely and successfully. The credit for this primarily goes to the person who sits at the steering wheel, I mean the Hon. the Speaker. Sir, you have, with care, caution, tact and skill, guided us all these days. Many of us came into this Assembly as novices and this Assembly was a sort of kindergarten school for us in parliamentary practice. We have learnt very much in the course of the year and a half. In this period we had met eminent personalities and brilliant minds, had the advantage of close study and thus have gained very much from experience. More than all these, through the Assembly, we were able to do some little service to the people of the State. These are days of division and these are days of trial too. Even in families, when the hour for division comes, there is always misunderstanding. But, when the final settlement is arrived at, the dead past is immediately forgotten. Division cannot cut away the bonds of longstanding friendship and good neighbourliness. Our Andhra colleagues wish to set up a home for themselves and we wish them the best of luck. We shall watch them with deep interest and shall always be glad to share in their joys and sorrows. I wish both the new Andhra State as well as the residuary State of Madras all success." 2-40 p.m.

* Sri V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Sir, I am happy to speak on this occasion and yet I am sorry that we are parting from the joint State. It is natural that sometime or other we have to part as brothers and so we are parting now. Brothers fight for their claims during division of properties. On that score they cannot be considered as enemies. They will be friends and they must be friends. I am a member of a group of four persons called ' Unattached Independents ' and our party is the next larger party to that of Mr. P. T. Rajan, who is the only member and leader

[Sri V. Chidanandam] [30th July 1953

of his party. On behalf of the four members of my party I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the able way in which you have been guiding us and have been conducting the business from the Chair. Rightly, you have been on critical occasions siding with the Government. Though some of us were finding it difficult to catch your eye, we have nothing to say against you and we are really very grateful to you for guiding us. Under you, we have been able to learn very much about parliamentary procedure in the House. Most of us, having been elected for the first time to the Legislature, are inexperienced legislators and we are grateful to you for the advice that you have given us on all occasions. We are all brothers. One of the brothers, i.e., Andhras are parting now. We are leaving the Kannadigas and Malayalees under the able leadership of Rajaji, who I hope, will take interest in them, and protect their rights. I thank him and also congratulate him on his having ably steered the Andhra State Bill and getting it passed. When we part, we must feel glad and have sympathetic attitude towards each other. Hon. Member Sri Ari Gowder called us cousins. No, we are not cousins. We are own brothers. We will give you our co-operation whenever it is necessary, and hope you will also do the same. After parting, we hope and trust we will be able to form a strong and stable Government in the Andhra State under the able leadership of that great personality Sri T. Prakasam. I hope the leaders of all parties will co-operate in that direction. With these few words, I resume my seat."

* SRI K. UPPI:—" Mr. Speaker, I heartily associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Raja of Chettinad and others in this House and I too join in the chorus of prayer for a good, strong and economically and socially prosperous Andhra State. It is a good omen that this division is taking place in the presence of two veteran leaders who have fought for the independence of this country so valiantly throughout their life, achieved success and got independence from a foreign country. I am referring to Sri Prakasam and Sri Rajagopalachari. Sir, I need not repeat or remind any of you that these were the two great lieutenants of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. It is in the presence of these leaders that to-day we wish all happiness to the new State that is going to be formed. We in the residuary State never wished for a partition. Our
2-50 p.m. Andhra friends wanted it and in spite of our unwillingness in the beginning, we had to satisfy them. Now they will part and we hope we will part as two brothers and not as two separate nations. I think there is a feeling among the Andhras about the Madras City. Let me tell them it will be theirs as well as ours. It may remain in the residuary State but still it will be as much theirs as it is ours.

"Sir, on this occasion, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not pay my compliments and express my gratitude to Mr. Prakasam on behalf of the Muslims of this State. Mr. Prakasam throughout his life has been a friend of the Muslims and done much for

the Muslims of this State. During his term of office, he was very sympathetic, generous and fair to the Muslims. I hope under the guidance, the Andhra State will also look after the interests of the minorities there, particularly the Muslims, well. There is no possibility for Muslims in the Andhra area to get representation in the Andhra Legislature or other elected bodies. Therefore, their position and their culture, I hope, will be safeguarded by Mr. Prakasam and other Andhra Members of the House and the future Andhra Government will take steps to give Muslims representation both in the Legislature and in the services.

" Finally, Sir, I pray that in the very near future we will see a strong, good, well-governed Andhra State as our neighbour."

Sri P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is deemed to be a pleasant occasion because we are wishing well of each other. At this time of separation now, let us wish that we will meet again. Sir, after an era of emotion and agitation about linguistic provinces, we find that it is a reality to-day. We are going to have our State. I have been feeling in this composite Province where several languages are spoken that we are living in a Province of democracy. Our leaders felt and the advocates of linguistic States feel that in the Andhra State we are going to have democrary. Whether we are going to have real democracy in Andhra or not is a thing which we will see very soon and we cannot say anything now.

" Sir I respect the feelings expressed by the Raja of Chettinad and Rajaji some time back and I share their fear where this language madness will lead the people of this country. The people really apprehend some trouble out of this madness. We have already some foretaste of this madness in certain areas, one section trying to exploit another section of the community. Mr. Ari Gouder was saying something about Rayalaseema a little while ago and I assure him that we shall do our best to see that Rayalaseema exists and its people are happy, though some might think that we are flying from the frying pan to the fire.

" Then, Sir, we should compliment you on the way you have conducted the proceedings of the House. Every Andhra legislator feels that it will be quite a job to find a Speaker of your level. To-day there are any number of people to become Chief Minister, to become Ministers and so on. But to occupy the seat you are occupying, I feel we have only one man and that is Mr. T. Viswanatham (cheers) and whether he will choose to become Speaker or Minister is a thing to be seen later. Sir, we had all our lessons in public life here. I wish I were sitting a little bit closer to you to learn what it is to conduct a parliamentary debate. Every one here including Mr. Nagi Reddi has been watching Rajaji conduct the affairs of the Government and the proceedings of the House. Really we will miss him when we go to the Andhra State. I would like Rajaji in his leisure hours—I know he devotes his

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [30th July 1953

leisure for writing books—to write a book on how to conduct parliamentary affairs, without giving offence even to the most offending parties. I wish Rajaji will devote some time for this.

" Sir, we have had a good team of Ministers and I must thank them. I must thank the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda first. I used to hear from him a lot of lectures. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, the Education Minister, is really an educator. Dr. U. Krishna Rao though a doctor and a surgeon by profession has been handling several portfolios as a Minister. Then comes the most devoted Minister, Mr. Venkatasami Naidu. A few days back he passed on to me a small book ' Venkateswara Stuthi ' which is so pleasant. Even as Minister, he is spreading devotion among the people. There are several friends whom we may be missing very soon because from the Opposition. The Opposition has always taken trouble to study everything and only after deep study Members come and present their views. If they have made sharp remarks, it was only in the interests of the masses of people. Particularly, Sir, we will be missing Mr. Ramamurthi. We simply used to wonder at his oration. He is one man who does not know where commas and fullstops should occur. He used to go so fast and talk about so many things that he was really a famous orator in the Assembly. Then, there is Dr. K. B. Menon. He is a man with fine manners and well-discliplined in parliamentary affairs. We are now 375 here but we will have only 140 Members in our new Assembly. We have had a pleasant time and I hope we will meet again in Madras. Madras City is close to me and so I will be more a Madras man than an Andhra man. I have such thick and fast friends in Tamil Nad that I will always be remembering them and meeting them. We have learnt a lot of things and as the Leader of the House was saying he was a believer in God we also must be believers in God. Some friends in the past used to tell me that if Tamilians are successful and Andhras are failures, it is because the Tamilians are God-minded, and are godly in their life and behaviour. Let me tell my Andhra friends that we must practise godliness and imbibe it from Tamil Nad. May we separate as brothers !"

3 p.m. * Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Sir, I am happy to participate in this solemn ceremony on this memorable occasion. I am also sorry for having to part with eminent leaders, especially in the Opposition. As the House knows, our party as a whole is a new-comer in the political field. If what the Hon. Mr. Krishna Rao said is a fact that this Assembly is a political school, then we, infants in politics, learnt many lessons at the feet of the Andhra leaders in the Opposition. When we just came into the field, we were in the United Democratic Front and we learnt many lessons from the Andhra members. We are grateful to them. I feel rather deeply sorry at this time when we have to part with leaders like Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Viswanatham, Mr. Nagi Reddi, Mr. Thimma Reddy and others. Of course, we have to pay our debt of gratitude for what we learnt from their political sagacity,

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political experience and undaunted courage. I should not fail to mention how the Andhra members wholly used to devote themselves to the question hour. I do not know whether after the separation of this State, the question hour will be as lively as it had been till now. We have learnt from the Andhra members to some extent how, when and why all the questions have to be put, and also the courage and conviction with which these questions should be put and answers elicited from Government. Really we will feel their absence very much in the next session.

" Sir, to my Andhra friends I want to tell one thing. A very bad impression had been formed about the Toilers' Party, as it has been talked of, that it is a communal party, that it represents only one community and so on. I should like to wipe off that impression from their minds. It is not at all a communal party, but it stands solely for the toilers, it does not stand for the landlords and mirasdars who oppress the labourers. Even though by some accident and chance one community is predominant in this party, it is open to all the communities which represent the interests of the toilers. If there is any other bad impression in their minds, they will please leave it off. I would also make a request to them that in the coming Andhra State while I wish them all success, prosperity and glory, they should not let down the interests of the toilers in Andhra Desa.

" With these few words I wish the Andhra State once again every success and prosperity."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I am full of mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. I am unable to express myself as I ought to and wish to. As an independent member I entered the Assembly; as a progressive, I joined the United Democratic Front and we stood in Opposition under the leadership of Prakasam Pantulugaru. But at the same time, we are all colleagues.

" Sir, it was our proud privilege to have had Rajaji as our opponent, the rare privilege of placing ourselves in opposition to that veteran and finished parliamentarian who is known the whole world over as one of the greatest intellectual giants of India. That Rajaji sits there and we are here in the Opposition. We can never forget that in our life. That was a boon for us.

" Then, Sir, we got you as the Speaker; you would seem at times very serious as though you were going to pounce upon our heads, but in a fraction of a second, you would be all lightheartedness and cheerfulness and immediately the House would comfort itself in the lofty grandeur of it all.

" Sir, many are those that have sacrificed and suffered for the establishment of this Andhra Province; everybody wanted to see it established through their own hands. But those old veteran leaders have left us, leaving everything into our tiny hands. Now as members of this Assembly we stand here and see the Andhra

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [30th July 1953

Province being carved out with our own hands and at our term of membership. At the same time, I am concious of the fact that we cannot have a rosy picture. We have many difficult problems: there is Rayalaseema and Visakhapatnam with the chronic famine; we have to face it and survive it; the finances of the State and other things have to be put in good condition. We have to face all these. But at the same time I am not afraid of our responsibilities.

It fills me with sorrow to have to part with our Tamil friends our Karnataka friends, our Malayalee friends and others. I hope our Malayalee friends also will have their province; I hope to be in the visitors galleries of the Legislatures of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nad State Assemblies hearing the proceedings of them in their own languages.

We will have our province. We would have won political and administrative freedom; but we will have to work for our economic emancipation and complete economic recovery. I appeal to all friends and othes to strive to go to the man who is suffering in the lowest hut of the world; we must go to him. We would have fulfilled our aim only when he says, 'I have got political status and I feel my food standard is enhanced.' Let us all strive toawards that end. Let us all have good brotherliness and neighbourliness; let us all strive to serve humanity and the suffering masses.

I pray all members to bless the Andhra State. Let us all be cordial in our relations and not only brotherly, but friendly in our doings . My heart is full of emotions and I beg to be excused for my inability to express myself.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, my personal respects to you."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important event, in the sense that it goes down in history. The establishment of a State and the agitation to establish that State are not day-to-day occurrences. The agitation of the Andhra people is over and they are going to have their own State. It is a great achievement. We will have to copy the example that has been set up by the people of Andhra Desa, here in this House. So many of them put so many interpellations and have shown enthusiasm and liveliness in their work. That enthusiasm may be lacking in the residury State members, I am afraid. I wish to invite particular attention of the members to the enthusiasm shown by the Andhra Kesari Sri Prakasam. I think he is 85 or 86 and Rajaji is only 74 or so. I doubt very much whether at this age of 85 Rajaji would be showing so much enthusiasm as the Andhra Kesari. We cannot forget Mr. Viswanatham, a veteran parliamentarian who was always attentive to us and I think Mr. Thimma-Reddi has already made him the Speaker of the Andhra Legislative
3-10 Assembly. I wish him all good luck. Mr. T. Nagi Reddi and
p.m. Mr. P. Venkateswarlu were always catching the eye of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER:—" 'Speaker's eye' is a delusive organ."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—" They were so in this House and it is worth copying by others. Sir, while so many Members go to Andhra, the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda is going to Mysore, perhaps as Minister as the Hon. Finance Minister put it. We wish him to be a Minister there also. In answering supplementary questions, he showed anxiety to answer all aspects of the question without escaping on technical grounds. He always tried to satisfy the Member who put the question. We wish the Kanarese Members all luck in their new State.

" Sir, Andhra Members are not going to England or America. They are going to be our neighbours and they stand to gain inasmuch as they are surplus in food. I am not saying this with jealousy. I wish they would supply us more so that our cordial relations may grow stronger. Sir, people from Tamil Nad have got to go to Tirupati and spend some money. In return Andhras can supply us with their surplus food. I wish them all good luck in their new State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Mr. Speaker, I do not want to trouble the hungry stomachs. I wanted to get the privilege of speaking on this last occasion. I feel very happy as we are going to have a separate State. That does not mean that I am happy in leaving our veteran statesman and one of the most distinguished leaders of the Congress Party, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari. However much we might have differed from him politically, we have to pay our compliments to him. On our side, I can assure him there is no personal animosity against him, however much he might have attacked us in season and out of season. Our respect for him particularly for his intellect, is very great. Certainly any country will take pride in having such a statesman. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will understand us properly in spite of the fact that now and then some violent and offensive language has been used against him. We were only expressing our political and party line on the floor of the House. I am happy we are going to have a separate State.

" Sir, we used to speak so many things which you could rarely follow. I think you will not be faced with such a trouble hereafter. Sir, I have had experience with you from 1946 and I can say you are both strict and lenient, lenient whenever convenient and strict whenever necessary. I can also say, Sir, that you as Speaker tried your level best to satisfy both the Opposition and the Government and did justice as well. There might have been some errors of judgment on either side and some of us might not have agreed with all your rulings and that is a different matter. Any Speaker can take lessons from our proceedings. No Speaker would have taken so much pains to go through so many volumes and give decisions and I hope the would-be Speaker of the Andhra State—I do not know who it will be—will take such pains and emulate your example.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [30th July 1953

"Then, we have an young gentleman as Leader of the House, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. He may be as emotional as most of us, as the Hon. Chief Minister once said. All the same I read in him an open heart and he takes things rather too lightly. I hope we will be good neighbours.

"I can assure Mr. Swayamprakasam, whenever he comes to Tirupati we will mix with him as he is mixing with us here and we will give him all facilities."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Mr. Speaker, it is a unique occasion. Nevertheless it is difficult for us to reconcile ourselves to the prospect of missing some of the endearing personalities of the House when we meet again. We will also be missing some of the words like 'Arya' and 'Adhyaksha' and the intonation of vigour and tenacity that used to follow these words even though we might not be able to understand the meaning in full In spite of this prospect, I do feel very happy that this is a big step in the progress of our country towards full democracy. Sir, I am an optimist in politics. I have faith in the people. Despite what some people say, the future of Andhra is bound to be very great. They are going to lead us. In our struggle against the foreign imperialists, the great people of Andhra have stood in the forefront and they have always been a source of inspiration. I feel confident that in the future also the people of Andhra will be a source of inspiration in the cause of building democracy for the common man, the peasant and the worker—democracy in which there will be no want. I also look forward to the happy occasion when we will have a similar function of bidding farewell to our Kerala friends when they get their Aikya Kerala and also when we can invite some of our friends from Travancore–Cochin by getting back Nanjilnad. We must also take steps to liberate a portion of our territory from foreigners. I look forward for such a happy occasion when the proceedings of this House under your able guidance will be conducted in Tamil and even Members like Mr. Vadivelu and Mr. Subbaiah will be able to fully participate in the proceedings of this House and understand the function of every department."

3-20 p.m. * SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very happy that our Andhra friends are going to have their own State but at the same time we are sorry we would be losing our Telugu friends, because whatever might have been our differences with them regarding politics, we have had great attachment and admiration for them. As a matter of fact, for the last so many months, we have been accustomed to hear them speaking in Telugu. Most of us felt that by the end of our term, I mean by the end of five years, we would have acquired sufficient knowledge of Telugu to understand what is spoken in it though not to speak it ourselves. As they had been consistently talking in Telugu, most of us really understood what they spoke only on seeing the papers next day giving summaries in English of what they had spoken in Telugu. Unfortunately for some of us, the

language problem was there. Now they are parting and once for all we shall be denying ourselves the pleasure of hearing them speaking in their own mother tongue hereafter. But at the same time we are glad and we have every reason to feel happy that they are shortly going to have their own State, their own Government, their own rule and their own administrative machinery. Many people did not like some of us referring to this whole House or the State of Madras as a joint family because some differences arose partly at the time of division of assets and liabilities. But the relations (I want it to remain intact) between Andhras and others may perhaps be more or less characterized as that subsisting between a daughter-in-law and mother-in-law. When both of them live together, there is always a feeling, I might call it a sense of oppression which the daughter-in-law feels. The mother-in-law also has her own misgivings. Whether their feelings are real or imaginary, somehow the daughter-in-law feels that she must have a house of her own wherein she could be the sole mistress. She wants to have a house of her own wherein she would manage all things by herself. It is but natural that she has such a feeling. Likewise the Andhras had all along felt. They wanted their own State wherein they could manage their own affairs and be the sole masters. We are all happy that at long last they are getting their own State. We extend to them all goodwill. May Andhra become one of the strong States of South India. May it help other States also to prosper.

" A word about my Bellary friends, Sir. We always used to speak with one another in Kannada, because after all we are bound to one another by the same language. I am not sorry that they are leaving us. I am glad that they are going to the Mysore Legislature. That means they are going to Bangalore to enjoy its salubrious climate. I have no doubt that they would be happy there.

" Let me say in conclusion to all the rest of us who would remain here that our problems are no less onerous than that of others, especially in view of the fact that we have to carry on the great responsibilities we had carried so far. May God give us sufficient strength to grapple with all our problems. May I wish good-luck to one and all as we may require it in plenty."

Mr. SPEAKER :— " Will the Father of the House just say a few words? "

* Sri K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this happy occasion let me say that we are happy to find that at long last we will be achieving our own State, I mean, the Andhra State within two months from now on. For more than four decades we had been looking forward for this happy occasion when our own State would be inaugurated. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all our friends belonging to the residuary State for their help rendered in enabling us to have the Andhra State. I do not want to take much of your time, Sir. I never expected that to-day on this happy occasion I would be called on to speak, or rather to

[Sri K. Koti Reddi.] [30th July 1953

deliver a farewell address. You may perhaps remember, Sir, that at the time of the discussion of the apportionment of the assets and liabilities in this House there were sharp differences of views between Andhras and the other members, and I appealed to all members of the residuary State not to have any ill-feelings against us, Andhras. To-day also let me make that appeal. Let me now give the assurance that we will part as friends. Let our separation be a cordial one. We will continue to live as friends. We shall never part as enemies.

" As I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, our aim is 'Visala Andhra.' So we are not over-enthusiastic over the present Andhra State, which will shortly come into being within two months from now on. It may be possible, as soon as our dream of 'Visala Andhra' is realized, all disputes that are now raised in some parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nad for the purpose of demarcating their territories from Telugu areas will cease once and for all.

" Let me make one request to the Hon. Chief Minister on this happy occasion. We have been really getting on very well here all these days. I cannot say that this Ministry has fulfilled all our expectations. But I must admit that the Government had really a very hard time indeed all these days. They had a lot of trouble due to thte famine in Rayalaseema. That had tied their hands to a great extent financially. Let me now make one request of the Hon. Chief Minister. He had recently floated a loan of Rs. 5 crores for carrying out some of our development schemes. But when the loan was only for Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 10 crores had been subscribed. All these years, Rayalaseema had been an eyesore to us. Always it had been afflicted with famine. Therefore let not the Hon. Chief Minister refund the remainnig Rs. 5 crores that had been oversubscribed. Let him utilize that Rs. 5 crores to alleviate the famine distress of Rayalaseema and make its people happy too. All these days, do hon. Members know on what calorific content the people of Rayalaseema had been fed? It has been prescribed in the Famine Code that on the average, each non-adult requires to be fed at least with 45 tolas of grain each day. But what is done? Hardly 7 tolas were given for the poor boys. That is why I would beg of the Hon. Chief Minister to utilize the over-subscribed Rs. 5 crores for relieving the famine distress in Rayalaseema. Let that amount be utilized to remove the dis-
3-30 p.m. tress of those poor people. The health of the people has very much deteriorated and if even within these two months the Government comes to their help, personally I will be very thankful to the Ministry. One word more to say, Sir. On this occasion I want to express my thanks to you, Mr. Speaker. You, Sir, have been very impartial in your dealings with the hon. Members. You have satisfied the hon. Members to the extent that was possible for anyone and have devised a method by which you can satisfy them. So far as Parliamentary practice is concerned, I cannot claim to have much experience or studied many books, but this is 'point-of-information' business is nowhere in any book dealing with Parliamentary procedure and I thank you, Sir, for the

manner in which you have conducted the proceedings. Lastly, I wish to say that the relationship between the Andhra members and the members of residuary State has been very good and cordial and I also thank them."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this occasion one cannot but think of this magnificent and great State of Madras— a Presidency till a few years ago and Madras State now—falling into three pieces. It has in its long history achieved many great things. It has built a number of great projects. It has produced great men. It has given to the rest of India a great many measures. To think that such a big State will occupy hereafter a much smaller space is a thought which cannot but make one feel sad. Yet old things have got to change and we are now going to three different States. Coming as I do from an area, viz., Bellary and forming one of a group of only five, I feel rather very lonely. The residuary State will have a strength of 230 or so, the Andhra State will have 140 and we will be only five. But, Sir, we are happy in the thought that we will be going to a State which is geographically and linguistically similar to our own and also to a State which is running smoothly and well and has very few problems. So I feel, though representing a small group when compared to the 230 members that are staying in the residuary State and the 140 members that are going to the Andhra State, that I should wish them all good luck. The residuary State will have a number of problems, not the least being the food problem and the Andhra State will have many problems in setting up its household. Sir, having had close contact with both the Tamils and the Andhra people, I am sure we might be able to bring Mysore closer both to Andhra and Tamil Nad or the residuary State. Though we are breaking up to-day into smaller units, I hope the Karnataka area, the Telugu area and the Tamil area that will be in the residuary State will maintain better mutual relationship because of the fact that those of us who are seated with you now are going away there.

"Sir, before closing, I wish to say one word. Probably this is the last occasion when you are presiding over the Legislature of the composite State. You are always cheerful and yet you have been maintaining strict discpline and order in this House. I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak here."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to get out of a habit. It is very difficult especially to get out of a groove we had got into just before we began to speak on this occasion. All the time we had been debating so badly and so violently, if I may say so, (laughter) that some hon. Members were not at all able to get out of the points that they had been discussing before and they continued it, but I cannot blame them. It is human nature. You had intended, Sir, that this should be a pleasant gathering where people would make speeches which will make all of us cheerful and more friendly than

when we began. But, for that purpose, the custom of the world has been to have some food and stimulating refreshments. It is only with some stimulating refreshments added to it that speeches in large gatherings like this would come up to the level that is required on this occasion. But here to-day not only have we no dinner, no glasses to clink, but we are actually starving. Many of us are hungry, deprived of the normal meal also (laughter). Therefore, I do not feel surprised that we have been talking rather too seriously and gravely. Why should this be considered a very serious or grave occasion? As someone said before me, Sir, we are not going to any distant place. We are very near one another if, of course, the trains are not interfered with! (laughter). Secondly, we have not yet decided to go. The Bill has to be passed in Parliament. We have only expressed our opinion. We should not anticipate things and become serious and sad and give vent to premature lamentations. Let us wait till the thing happens. The time will come. We have fixed 1st October 1953 and I for one hope it will come and we can have an opportunity then to meet together and to sing what is termed in Tamil '*oppari*.' But it is quite unnecessary just now to be so serious or sad about it. I believe, Sir, that we are meeting not either to lament or rejoice over the partition of the State, but in order to exchange felicitations or expressions of regret at the parting of the members. I do hope we will have an opportunity of meeting either
3-40 p.m. on the eve of parting or just after parting. Probably we shall not meet again all those who are sitting here. It is a great pity. We shall feel—by 'we' I mean the Members who will be sitting in the Assembly of the residuary State—that several of our old colleagues are absent and the House may look empty. We have always a knack of not knowing a good thing when it is with us, but knowing it only when it is absent. We shall feel a great void. Some of us—I am speaking about myself—are old friends and old colleagues. These have lost most of their teeth and have replaced them. Some of us are in that condition. But the majority of the people who are now going away from us are young people. It is a pleasure to see young and bright faces. It is a pleasure to see faces reflecting the vigorous activity in the mind and I used to feel like a father of very good children, somewhat troublesome (laughter) but quite manageable. We shall feel the pain of it when there is nobody to give us trouble.

"You, Mr. Speaker, have been complimented on being very impartial. There is nothing very great in being impartial. We are bound to be impartial. Many among us are generally impartial and it comes to us naturally. But the trouble is in keeping order. When there is youth and energy and added to it differences of opinion and further added to it the shortness of time for expressing our views, we get rather disorderly. You have preserved order in a very difficult House and here I wish to pay you my compliment. Those who are going away gave the largest amount of trouble to the Speaker. Afterwards you will feel that your occupation is gone, you will feel lonely because pleasure

comes only when we face a little difficulty and overcome it. When there is no difficulty, there is no pleasure about it at all. It is only when we overcome trouble, there is pleasure. That was my pleasure and that was the Speaker's pleasure also. I may say at once that in spite of suspicions about motives and all that, there was an innate, unchangeable affection which I could read in the face of everybody. Nobody had any ill-will. That was what gave me pleasure. After the seceding members go away, what shall I do with the well-disciplined members here in the residuary State? I shall feel as if there were no work for me. Only when there is a difficulty and indiscipline, we strain and enjoy the grasping of it.

"I do not wish to be long, as I am generally inclined to be when I am in a happy mood. Our ancient classical writers on the secret of love devoted always a chapter on quarrels in any book of love of whatever sort it may be. Unless there is quarrel, there is no fulfilment of love. We are parting now, and after parting we shall enjoy reunion with greater pleasure. The reunion may not be of the State, but everyone of those who go away now will feel that there was something good in those people from whom they parted. We had some quarrels. So on the whole it is a good thing that we are parting, because we shall come together again with greater pleasure. The secret of creation is that, God divides himself into many and He wants them to come together. That is gravitation, affection, love, friendship, electric attraction and everything. Unless we part, we cannot come together again. This is a cyclic process that must be ever going on. Our dear friends will after some time feel that we were not bad people after all. They would like to be invited to this Legislative Assembly now and then. We will give them special places and if necessary, we will vacate the seats reserved for the officials; we will not push them on to the galleries higher up. I hope they will have a suitable building for their legislature in course of time. It is only when we go through difficulties and build, there is pleasure. I have no doubt that the gentlemen and ladies who are going away will feel the pleasure of building up, of constructing something. There is joy in building a new State. Only I do not like the petty quarrels that surround these partition operations. Even according to biology, one cannot get a baby without pain and all kinds of trouble. Every birth has its pangs, but there is no doubt it is unpleasant. I do not like the unpleasantness about it.

"One thing we shall miss after this parting takes place. It was a pleasure to have a Telugu class every day here. We were all learning Telugu without knowing it. I for one knew a little bit and I was able to refresh my memory and get the thing properly down in my mind. Hereafter we will have only a Malayalam class. But Malayalam is an easy language for the Tamilian. The difference between Tamil and Malayalam is very little. There will not be that pleasant struggle of getting at a very different language.

"The seceding members will miss you, Sir, more than anybody else. You were not like a harsh father, you were like a

strict mother to them. They may have one of their politicians as their Speaker, whoever he may be. There was a touch of motherhood in you which they will not be able to find in another. I do hope that among them a Sivashanmugam Pillai will develop, if you will let me use that name. We found one Sivashanmugam Pillai by accident, and they may also find one by accident. Nothing in the world can be got at by planning. There are causes that produce results, but we do not know the causes and then it is treated as an accident. I hope they will also get a Speaker such as you by accident. I do not wish to detain hon. Members any further. I wish them all godspeed.

"Before I conclude, let me express my hope that Sri Prakasam will come here now and then. We cannot afford to lose him altogether. Whether he is 64 or 84, whether he is made the Chief Minister or not, whether he is given any office or not, it does not matter. He will continue to be the Grand Old Man that he now is and there is no doubt about it. I do hope that he will come here now and then. This is his place, we are his brothers. We have fought, grieved, suffered and enjoyed together, and this parting is a great pain to some of us, older people. Younger people like Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah do not mind things. Sri Vavilala was everything here. It was a pleasure to see him rise on points of order, whether relevant or not relevant. I hope he will not rise on a point of order now on this observation of mine. We will miss him much but soon we will forget him. Young people forget one another. But how can I forget Prakasam? I cannot do it and I hope he too will not forget me. Thank you, Sir."

3.50 p.m. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of saying a few words. The history of our struggle is a long one. It is not necessary to refer to that long history. But we must not go away under the impression that we have made the present India what it is ourselves. My conception of God is this. God is the All Pervading Power of the universe. This was the definition given even by Sankaracharya. The Lord is not in a particular temple or in a church, or in any other place of worship. He is the power that has spread to all human beings in this universe. If we understand that conception, we will easily understand why the great leader of this country, Gandhi—you may not call him a Mahatma—when he came to his country took stock of the situation. He realized that in every one of the millions and crores of people living in this country of his, there was the power of God and that soul force that he was carrying with him was in every human being. That is why he chose Sri Rajagopalachari and a few other friends as his disciples. He taught them the secret of his life. He wanted to make the soul force of every human being, man or woman, rise and tackle the problem of slavery that was prevailing in this country. He called the foreign power satanic. He called the foreign power an enemy who could not be conquered by his own people, situated as they were then. Therefore, it was he who concived the idea of teaching everything from the beginning to the end to his people in this

country. He was a sweeper in the streets of Bihar. He was doing every kind of work only to tell us that however learned we were, we were not conducting ourselves properly. So he started teaching the elements of education. He told us from the beginning to the end how we should govern our country, and how we could send away the satanic power that was ruling this land. When he took the reins into his hands he conceived the idea of linguistic division of the country. It was not in one day that the whole of India came into his hands. There were people who would not accept him as leader. In the beginning it took some years for him to become an all India leader. He said that if this country was to get freedom, and if it should get out of the hands of those who had taken possession of it for 150 or 180 years, the people of this country should develop their strength and their soul force. He said that just as he developed his soul force, everyone in his country could develop his soul force. He gave the country quite an unkown method, namely, truth and non-violence. On the basis of truth and non-violence, he organized the country. He divided the whole country into 21 linguistic areas for Congress purposes. Many of our friends here who do not know the early history of our country might not be able to understand this. Mahatma Gandhi organized the country on a linguistic basis. He called upon the Congressmen who were in charge of linguistic areas to maintain accounts and do their business on a linguistic basis. It is not for one or two years he carried on this work. He did it for nearly thirty years. By linguistic division he not merely made people strong but he also made people work and adopt the linguistic basis for all purposes. He developed such a strength that it was im- 4 p.m. possible for any one of us in the beginning to realize it. By dividing the country into 21 linguistic areas, he brought about unity, developed the strength of the whole nation and made the people of 21 languages realize that they could be a great power if they could organize themselves. It was in that manner that all-India was divided into linguistic areas and all people were made to work on that basis and come together and carry on a fight also. He did not say for one year what programme he would chalk out. After one year, he disclosed a programme of fight and made all the people of 21 linguistic areas come together, march together, fill the jails, and receive lathi charges and gunshots. Which country can boast of a leader like that who awakened the people of his land who were at the bottom of the sea notwithstanding the high state of education, the High Courts and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? He organized the people who were not really fit for anything, people who could not stand erect and look at the face of an Englishman and say, 'Here I am; I do not recognize you.' In the best possible manner, he did it. Sri Rajagopalachari has been able to absorb that one idea, that one characteristic of Mahatma Gandhi. He would smile away things; he would not get ruffled; he would not get into any quarrel with any one. That is why he has been able to manage this House, not only this House but wherever he goes, he can manage things. Gandhiji did it. Gandhiji did not quarrel with Sri Rajagopalachari and all other friends who told him, 'Don't have this War

of Independence or do or die ' in 1942. He gave a warning and still he was not ruffled. He called Sri Rajagopalachari to him to convince him and started the campaign. There is no good of my referring to his actions or deeds. They are not deeds that could be done by ordinary human beings. He has done everything and brought us freedom.

" Now, Sir, we are at the stage of parting. The Andhra State itself has almost been formed. What is the good that has come now? The first thing is that the millions of Andhras, who have been suffering on account of their ignorance about and on account of their not being able to understand what is going on in this House or in the other House or in the Parliament because discussion is carried on in a language which they could not understand, will no longer feel that difficulty. So, the greatest benefit which the Andhras have derived to-day is freedom from this bondage of ignorance. We can say that the Andhra people have become really free to understand whatever discussion may be carried on hereafter in their Legislature in their own language.

" Now, I come to the question of linguistic division. You may imagine, Sir, how much time Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and his Government have taken to understand the importance of, and the necessity for, linguistic separation and division. He has taken a good long time because he has been put at the head of a Government of the whole of India. He was studying in his own way the various problems. He was resisting up to a point this idea of linguistic division of the country. Even Sri Jawaharlal Nehru has had to change his own opinions from experience. It was only recently before he went to attend the Coronation ceremony of the Queen of England that he declared here that he would constitute a Linguistic States Commission. When the idea was first mooted, all the friends began to think about division of the country into States on linguistic basis. But the division was put off for a long time on account of various circumstances. Now, in the end, people have come round to the idea of linguistic division. I am glad that this stage has been reached and that we have survived thirty long years. Gandhiji had been the uncrowned leader of the whole country. Barring Napoleon, there was nobody else who held sway over such a vast area for such a long period. Gandhiji carried on his campaign on his own principles and he gave us freedom. Freedom of language is the first thing he has given us. The second thing he has given us is discipline. We were not a disciplined people so long as the British were reigning here. But Gandhiji inculcated discipline in us. Anything that was done by him was done in a perfectly disciplined manner. Well, Sir, you are given the credit for maintaining discipline in this House. You imbibed that spirit of discipline from Mahatma Gandhi. Everyone of us—let alone his followers—everyone of the human population of India accepted his doctrine of discipline. It is that discipline that has enabled us to survive so long. Therefore, I should congratulate all the Members of this House on becoming disciplined people. But for that discipline, you would not have been able to maintain

order in this House and no one would have been able to do anything. We have suffered and worked under most difficult circumstances as in a battle-field where soldiers are ranged against one another and firing against one another. That sort of discipline was maintained. In a country like this where there was no military organization and where there was no sword or rifle or revolver, could people have been organized like that? But that was demonstrated in this country. Did millions of people, when they were asked to go to jails, disobey the order? No, it was obeyed by the people. In that way, we have secured two things. One is the language facility and the second is discipline. We have succeeded in carving out a State. I should not say that we have succeeded in carving out a State. The Chief Minister has given us a warning. The Bill has to be passed at Delhi. Until then, we cannot say that we have formed the State. There is no doubt about it and I agree with the Chief Minister. Every inch of the ground has to be fought out. There are so many things that have to be done. That is why I say that I am in agreement with the Chief Minister when he says that the State has not yet been formed. The State has not been formed in the sense in which I wanted it to be formed. Even Pandit Nehru said that all the Telugu-speaking areas are to be brought together. We have passed a resolution here recommending the appointment of a Boundary Commission. A Boundary Commission has to be appointed. A Finance Commission has also to be appointed to go into the various aspects. Before all these are attended to, it is not right to say that the State has been formed. However, one thing must be said of Pandit Nehru. He is a man of impulse. Sometimes, he says something or acts in haste without understanding all the facts about conditions in the country. All these things cannot be completed before 1st October. Of course, Pandit Nehru has fixed the date as 1st October. Why did he fix that date? Because, something serious had happened in this country under his rulership. One man in the City of Madras, Sri Potti Sriramulu died after fasting for 58 days. After that event happened, Pandit Nehru decided to divide this State. He was waiting for all these things to happen. All these things have happened. The State is also being formed. All people have reconciled themselves on account of the tragic events and all of them co-operated without any difference of opinion. All of them pulled together and brought about this formation of the Andhra State I must thank you, Sir, I must thank the Chief Minister and I must thank myself, for I happen to be here at this juncture. (Cheers.) All are accidents. There is no question about it. There is no doubt about it. Who could have managed all these things as Chief Minister except Sri Rajagopalachari, however much he was objected to in the beginning? Who could have made a non-Congress man, Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, as Revenue Minister of this Congress Government? Nobody else could have done it. Extraordinary events have happened. I am glad all these things have happened, because we are destined to learn by experience of all these things in the World. I am thankful to the Chief Minister. He spoke of my age. He

4-10 p.m.

spoke of his age. He is six or seven years younger to me. People make a mistake in saying that I am 89. I am going to be 89 and I have no trouble about it at all. (Cheers.) Looking at the way in which God has given me strength to work with all friends here and get through business, I hope to live sufficiently longer. (Cheers.)

"Sir, about you, what shall I say? I don't want to call you a great man and all that. I have known you for such a long time, even before you became Speaker here. I have known you, your heart and your mind. I do not wish to refer to the occasions on which you showed to the world that you are one of the best Speakers of the country. (Cheers.) It is rather easy for people to become Speakers and maintain their position but it is difficult to hold it with such distinction as you have done. Everyone has complimented you on that. I have put you to test on most difficult occasions in the past. On all those occasions, as Speaker, you have proved yourself to be above everything. I have to thank you for giving me this opportunity to tell the hon. Members of this House that there was absolutely no ill-will or ill-feeling between one section of the House and another. There may have been occasions when difference of opinion may have existed personally. But on no occasion there was ill-feeling or ill-will between Andhras and non-Andhras. On the other hand, it is they who have made this country, under the leadership of Gandhiji, what it is to-day. It is they who have maintained discipline and order and good feeling in the country. That is how we have come together, worked together and have agreed to separate under most critical and trying circumstances. I am glad that it has been left to my friend Sri Rajagopalachari to be here and guide us in all these matters till the end. I must congratulate him and all the Members of the residuary State without any distinction on the way in which they have managed to get through this Bill. It is not an easy joke to
4-20 p.m. get through this Bill in the manner in which it has been done in this last session of this House under your guidance. Sir. I will not detain you any longer in this connection and this event is a matter of congratulation both to the Andhra and to the residuary State. I may tell you one thing. Andhras are not people who will carry ill-will or hatred towards anybody and they cannot and should not. So far as this so-called separation is concerned, it is not real separation. Mr. Nagan Gouda talked about separation. The Chief Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachari, talked about separation. If he says we are separating it is not that. He is committing a mistake. We are separating in order to live together hereafter. For the purpose of administration we are separating. But in the real sense, we are not; we are together and are bound up together and everything would go in an orderly manner, so far as the Andhras, Tamils, Malayalees and Kannadigas are concerned. All are together and there is nothing else happening and I am not a person who would feel sorry for the so-called separation. If we do it, it is for the sake of convenience. I am really proud of having worked here for such a long time. My friend opposite said it was a pleasure to work with the younger men. How will it be to me? How many generations have I seen! Three generations of young

men I have seen. When I go into the country and look at the eyes and faces of these young men I would feel very happy. There may be differences of opinion and views and all these things. But the real thing to be mentioned is that the whole country is beaming with life and these young men are very anxious that things should go on quickly. How are we to go swiftly? We are called upon to form the Andhra State. We had first the trouble about capital. Then the Bill came and we have survived all these. And now unless there is a feeling of goodwill and support of every one of you all, how can this State be formed? How can we have a stable government? You have witnessed, Sir, how in the thirty long years we were trained by that great leader to undergo trials. But now and then a little temptation arose and we fell easy victims. Now that is all over and to-day we are standing in the same place where we were standing a month ago but the circumstances have compelled certain friends to adopt different policies. We have to put up with all these and try to succeed as we have succeeded in the past. Sir, the few more weeks we have to work together are not free from troubles. Unless all of us forget our differences and come together, we cannot be expected to form a State with a stable administration. For that purpose, we want the support and good wishes of the Members of the residuary State, Mysore and other States also. We have to get through the troubles and we are hoping to do so." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Before we disperse, I wish to remind you about the Party to which invitation has already been issued to hon. Members. I now personally invite all hon. Members. At 5-15 p.m. there is a group photo before Rajaji Hall. There will be a party at 5-30 p.m. which will be followed by a variety entertainment in Rajaji Hall at 6 p.m.

" I desire to thank Rajaji and the Andhra Kesari for the kind words they have said about me to-day.

" The House was constituted and met for the first time on 3rd May 1952 and since that time it has sat for 97 days including to-day. During these 97 days 32 Bills were passed. During all these days the House gave me full support and let me take this opportunity to thank all the Members, specially the Andhra Members and the Kannada Members who will be soon leaving us, for the support that they have given me. I am specially expressing my thanks to the Andhra and Kannada Members now because I will not have another opportunity to do so. The Andhra Members wished to have a State of their own and they have got it. Soon they will be confronted with the task of electing a Speaker for their Assembly. In this connexion, I wish to remind the Andhra Members of the advice used to be given by Kings of England to Members of the House of Commons when they go before him to take his permission to elect a Speaker. The Kings used to advise the Members : 'Go and assemble yourselves together and elect one, a discreet, wise and learned man to be your Speaker.' This House

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has built up great traditions and has a reputation for orderly conduct of business. I am confident that the Andhra Legislature will continue and even improve upon these traditions.

"During the debates in our House, there were hours of sunshine, and also of clouds and storm. Sometimes for a few seconds the House would lose its self-control but soon it would be brought to its senses by a rebuke from the Chair. The storms at times fierce, seldom lasted long and the incidents that caused them were immediately forgotten. No Member bore any grudge or ill-feeling or ill-will and there were no vituperations and virulent attacks. As soon as the Assembly work was finished the Members moved as if nothing had happened in the Assembly. So in this respect our Assembly must be considered as the best social club.

"Sometimes I spoke in a loud voice to bring a Member to a sense of his duties to this House and some of you would have been under the impression that I lost my temper at that time. Let me confess my anger was only a feigned anger.

"I shall be failing in my duty if I forget to make mention about the services rendered to the House by Mr. Nagi Reddi and Mr. T. Viswanatham. Mr. Nagi Reddi was the Leader of the Opposition for some days and then Mr. T. Viswanatham took his place. I am thankful to them for the help that they have rendered to me in discharging my duties.

"Among the Members that would leave us I must specially mention Sri Koti Reddi whom we consider as the 'Father of the House' and Sri Prakasam who is rightly called the Andhra Kesari. Once again I thank all the Members and especially the Andhra and Kannada Members who would leave us soon, for their courtesy and love shown towards the Chair.

"Before concluding, may I express the hope that the Legislatures of the two Sister States which are soon to separate from each other will do everything in their power to maintain the good relations which have always, during several decades, existed between the two States?

"I will not say good-bye now because I wish to see you all again and again here. So I wish to use a French word, *au revoir*.

"The House will now adjourn *sine die*."

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 1246 asked by Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1953 at page 1790 *supra*.]

ANNEXURE (i).

EXTRACT FROM THE LIST OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN IN THE DISTRICTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM AND SRIKAKULAM UNDER THE GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Serial number and name of the scheme. (1)	*Ayacut proposed.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
Srikakulam district.		
12 Ummigedda Anicut Scheme	535	Scheme under execution.

ANNEXURE (ii).

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT WORKS UNDER EXECUTION UNDER THE TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Serial number and name of work. (1)	*Registered ayacut.* (2)	*Present cultivation.* (3)	*Gap.* (4)	*Proposed ayacut.* (5)	*Food production value.* (6)
1 Improvements to Pedda tank of Patha Tekkali	260	400	..	400	50
2 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Pollada	200	176	24	200	12
3 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Sylada	250	113	137	250	49
4 Improvements to special repairs to Krishnasagaram of Telegana.	250	250	..	250	56½

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT WORKS UNDER EXECUTION UNDER THE TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME—*cont.*

Serial number and name of work. (1)	*Registered ayacut.* (2)	*Present cultivation.* (3)	*Gap.* (4)	*Proposed ayacut.* (5)	*Food production value.* (6)
5 Special repairs to Ananthasagaram of Rallapet	249	265	..	291	33
6 Special repairs to Dali tank of Vemulada	800	728	72	800	127
7 Special repairs to Ura tank of Telegana	220	150	70	220	54
8 Special repairs to Seethasagaram tank and its supply channel.	500	400	100	500	81
9 Special repairs to Raka tank of Nandigam	46·6	..	46·6	53	26
10 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Ramakrishnapuram	150	108	42	150	21
11 Special repairs to Ravikarra tank of Pedalogidi	39	39	..	41	5
12 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Thogiri	200	200	..	200	25
13 Special repairs to Kandibanda of Pedambadam	69	69	..	69	9
14 Special repairs to Bade cheruvu of Jandiapet village	60	26	34	60	12
15 Special repairs to Venkatasagaram of Mylapeta	300	176	124	300	84
16 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Borubhada	40	22	18	40	9
17 Special repairs to Kamesam tank of Devenaltada	150	104	46	118	14
18 Special repairs to Bangaru cheruvu of Bagiradhipeta	50	35	15	50	7
19 Special repairs to improvements to Madanagopalasagaram ..	518	..	..	..	135
20 Special repairs to Dourmadi Karva tank of Kummunarigunta.	31	31	..	15	2
21 Special repairs to Krishnaiah tank of Korasadapet	47	47	..	47	6
22 Special repairs to Marri tank of Venkatapuram	70	30	40	70	20
23 Special repairs to Yerra tank of Borubhadra	20	2	18	20	9
24 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Routhapuram	76	36	40	76	20
25 Special repairs to Patruni tank of Laveru	45	29	16	45	8
26 Special repairs to improvements to Pedda tank of Shermohamedapuram.	1,200	800	400	1,200	238
27 Constructing a R.S. dam across Billalavalasa supply channel.	..	..	..	..	..
28 Special repairs to Velamkadi tank of Pathalapattu	53	33	20	53	10
29 Improvements to Nalla tank of Arthamuru	124	124	..	189	51
30 Special repairs to Pandigunta Narasappa tank of Pulleruvalasa.	30	10	20	30	10
31 Special repairs to Chintla tank of Tarlam	240	240	..	240	30
32 Special repairs to Badhivani tank of Pinapenki	335	335	..	335	42
33 Special repairs to Venkatarayudu tank	250	350	..	450	94
34 Special repairs to Pachi cheruvu of Pedapenki	50	50	..	95	7

35 Special repairs to Akkapalu tank of Pedapenki	60	60	..	60	8
36 Special repairs to Ramiah tank of Latchialupet	15	5	10	15	5
37 Special repairs to Venkataramana tank of Vedagavalasa ..	229·5	229·5	..	229·5	28
38 Special repairs to Agiripolu tank of Pedapenki	110	110	...	110	14
39 Special repairs to Rayanangari tank of Pakki	400	200	200	400	50
40 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Kasideravalasa	90	10	80	90	40
41 Special repairs to Penta channel of Aljangai	2,500	2,500	..	2,500	313
42 Improvements to Vengalarayanagani tank of Gollapalli ..	350	350	..	450	94
43 Improvements to Venkatarayanamgari tank of Pedalogidi ..	450	450	..	550	106
44 Special repairs to Tamara tank	233	233	..	233	29
45 Special repairs to Mallammagaru tank	200	145	55	200	30
46 Special repairs to Gurrammagari tank of Tarlam	842	842	..	842	75
47 Special repairs to Ananthasagaram of Marthadu	905	905	..	905	113
48 Special repairs to Sadaswami tank of Utharavilli	350	350	..	350	44
49 Special repairs to Gedda cheruvu of Venkatrayudupet	20	..	..	20	10
50 Special repairs to Venkatarayanamgari tank	130	130	..	132	16
51 Special repairs to Swetachalapathi Rangaramasagaram ..	48	33	15	48	8
52 Special repairs to Thamara tank of Sirupuram	950	850	100	950	131
53 Special repairs to Pudivani tank of Ramabhadrapuram ..	100	30	70	100	35
54 Special repairs to Kalisethivani and Kirlavani tanks of Poradi.	117	5	112	117	56
55 Special repairs to Vedullavalasa gedda system	600	437	163	600	140
56 Special repairs to Thimmajipuram system	367	210	157	367	105
57 Improvements to Lakshminaidu tank of Ippalavalasa	183	183	..	245	54
58 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Dharmavaram	525	165	360	525	180
59 Special repairs to Gopinathapatnaikuni tank of Kompangi ..	402	100	302	240	83
60 Special repairs to Kirlavani tank of Pittadu	456	456	..	456	57
61 Special repairs to Kotha tank and Nallavanda	47	12	35	47	24
62 Special repairs to Kinthalai channel	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	625
63 Special repairs to Boddavani tank of Pinapenki	335	335	..	335	42
64 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Laveru	78	45	33	78	17
65 Special repairs to Talla cheruvu river channel	1,800	1,800	..	1,800	225
66 Special repairs to Jagannathasagaram	400	230	170	400	85
67 Special repairs to Markundapatnaikuni tank of Karlam ..	203	203	..	203	25

onathasagaram
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ANNEXURE (iii).

EXTRACT FROM VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT—LIST OF WORKS COMPLETED UNDER THE TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Serial number and name of work. (1)	*Registered ayacut.* (2)	*Present cultivation.* (3)	*Gap.* (4)	*Proposed ayacut.* (5)
Srikakulam district.				
1 Special repairs to Ramasagaram of Kummarigunta	135	135	..	116
2 Special repairs to Kari cheruvu of Arthamur	97	66	31	97
3 Improvements to Nalla tank of Arthamur	124	65	59	189
4 Improvements to Kammanadora tank	10	5	5	10
5 Special repairs to Barulavani tank	50	35	15	50
6 Improvements to Dharmakarsu tank	6	6	..	30
7 Special repairs to Guthavalli channel	1,700	1,700	..	1,700
8 Special repairs to supply channel to Lakshminaidu tank	600	600	..	600
9 Special repairs to Gajapathisagaram of Syladu	100	70	30	100
10 Special repairs to Purushothamasagaram of Ramakrishnapuram	160	125	35	160
11 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Duniladu	500	500	..	544
12 Special repairs to Marrikarra tank of Chinatagidi	4,132	4,132	..	4,132
13 Special repairs to Udayasagaram of Chinnabadam	102	166	..	166
14 Special repairs to Yelukula tank of Ippalavalasa	230	230	..	230
15 Special repairs to Chinta cheruvu of Pillaluvalasa	19	16	3	19

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1251 asked by Sri M. Veerabhadram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1953 at page 1796 supra.]

G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950.

The Surgeon-General is informed that the Government of India have recently introduced in Parliament, a Bill entitled "Labour Relations Bill" to replace the Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1948, and to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act. This legislation will be of a comprehensive nature and will incorporate the provisions necessary to enable a distinction to be drawn between "Civil Servants" proper and "Industrial" Government employees and will also incorporate provisions setting right the other undesirable features in the existing labour legislation, e.g., the right of "Civil Servants" to go on strike, the raising of political funds by associations of civil servants, etc. Pending enactment of the above legislation, the Government have decided that the recognition of the unions of hospital workers should be deferred.

2. The Surgeon-General is requested to send a suitable reply to the Government Hospital Employees and General Workers' Union, and other unions, federations, etc.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1280 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1953 at page 1811 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2432, Public (Elections), dated 13th October 1952.

The question has been raised whether action should be taken on petitions presented to Government officers by or through the Members of the Legislature on general or individual matters affecting their constituencies. The attention of all the Collectors and other Heads of Departments is in this connexion invited to G.O. Ms. No. 1748, Public (Elections), dated 21st October 1938, which runs as follows:—

A case has come to notice where a member of the Madras Legislative Council presented a petition on behalf of certain inhabitants in his constituency to the Collector of the district who declined to accept it for the reason that it was not presented by the party direct. No doubt the general rule is that petitions will be received only from principals. But the Government consider that it would help good administration if an easy relationship is established between district officers and the representatives of the people in the Legislature. They accordingly consider that representations made by members of the Legislature on behalf of and at the request of the people within their respective constituencies should be received by the district officers concerned.

All officers are requested to follow this line with tact but pass orders with absolute regard to the merits of each case.

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1284 asked by Sri V. Chidanandam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1954 at page 1814 supra.]

For the speedy disposal of loan applications, the Board of Revenue has been empowered to sanction and the Collectors have been authorized to employ, in anticipation of sanction, a Special Tahsildar for two months when the number of applications reaches 300 in one taluk. The post of Special Tahsildar for Loans in Sidhout taluk was abolished with effect from 14th September 1952 forenoon as the number of pending applications had come down to 150. Subsequently, the number of pending applications again rose to 333 owing to adverse seasonal conditions and a Special Tahsildar for Loans was employed in Sidhout taluk from 21st October 1952 to 20th December 1952. The post was not continued after 20th December 1952 as the number of pending applications then was only 156.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
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